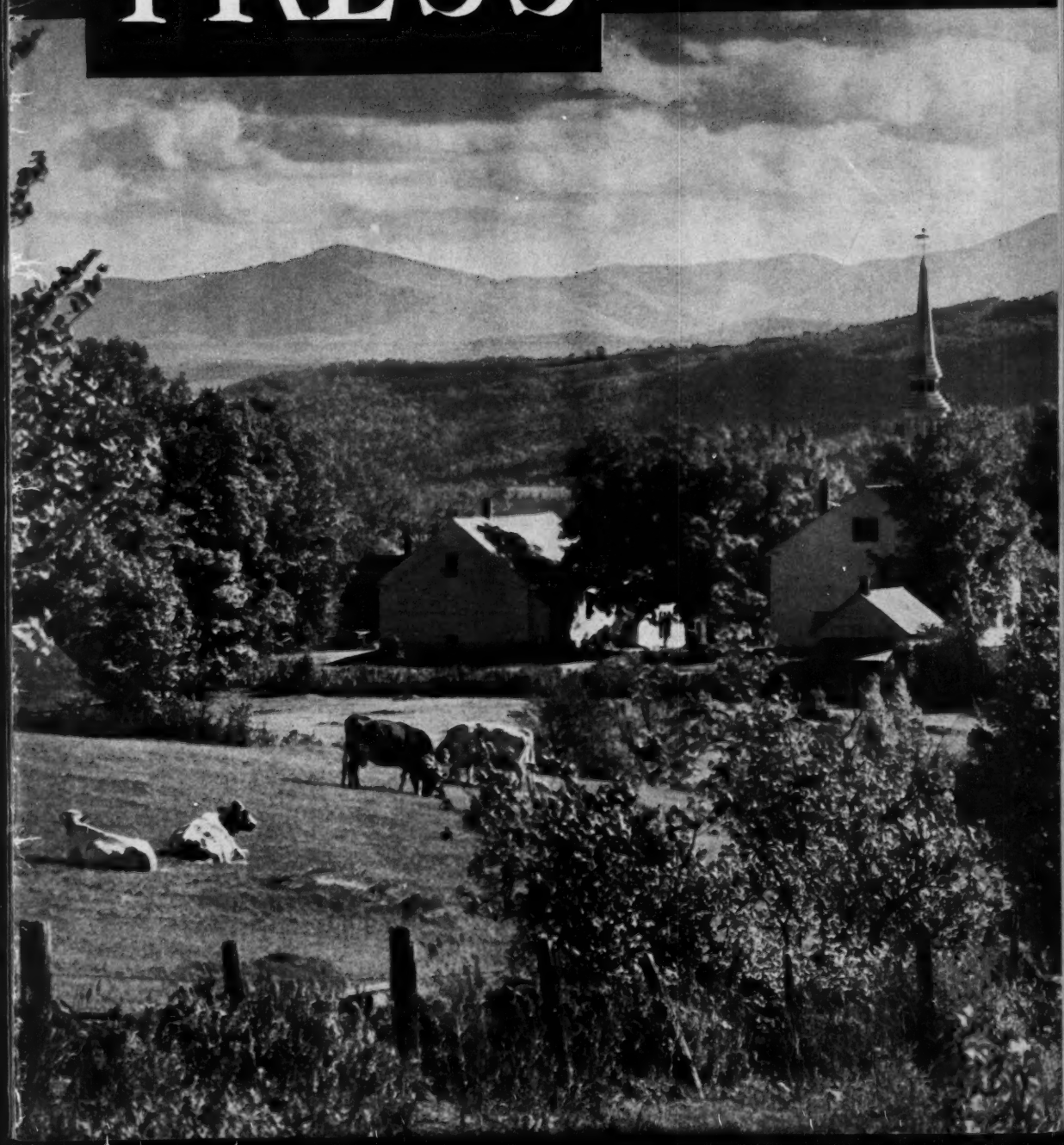
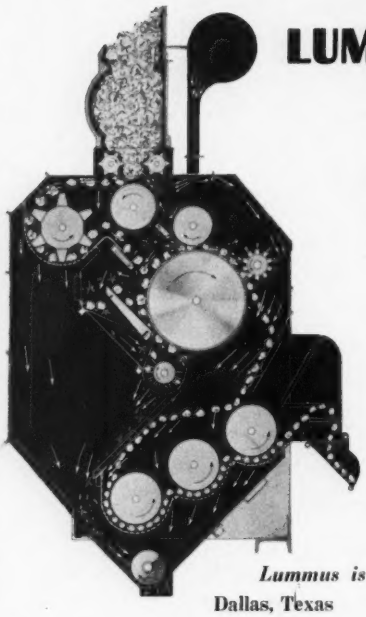
PRESS

52nd YEAR





LUMMUS THERMEX FEEDER

Removes hulls without crushing. Has very efficient After Cleaner. Hot Air Attachment also removes fine trash. Excellent companion for Multi-Jet Gin and Super-Jet Cleaner.

Completely accessible. Easy to operate and maintain. Permanently lubricated.

Write for Bulletin No. 618

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

Dallas, Texas **Columbus, Georgia.** **Memphis, Tennessee**

Is Your Gin Ready for the *Busy Times* Ahead?

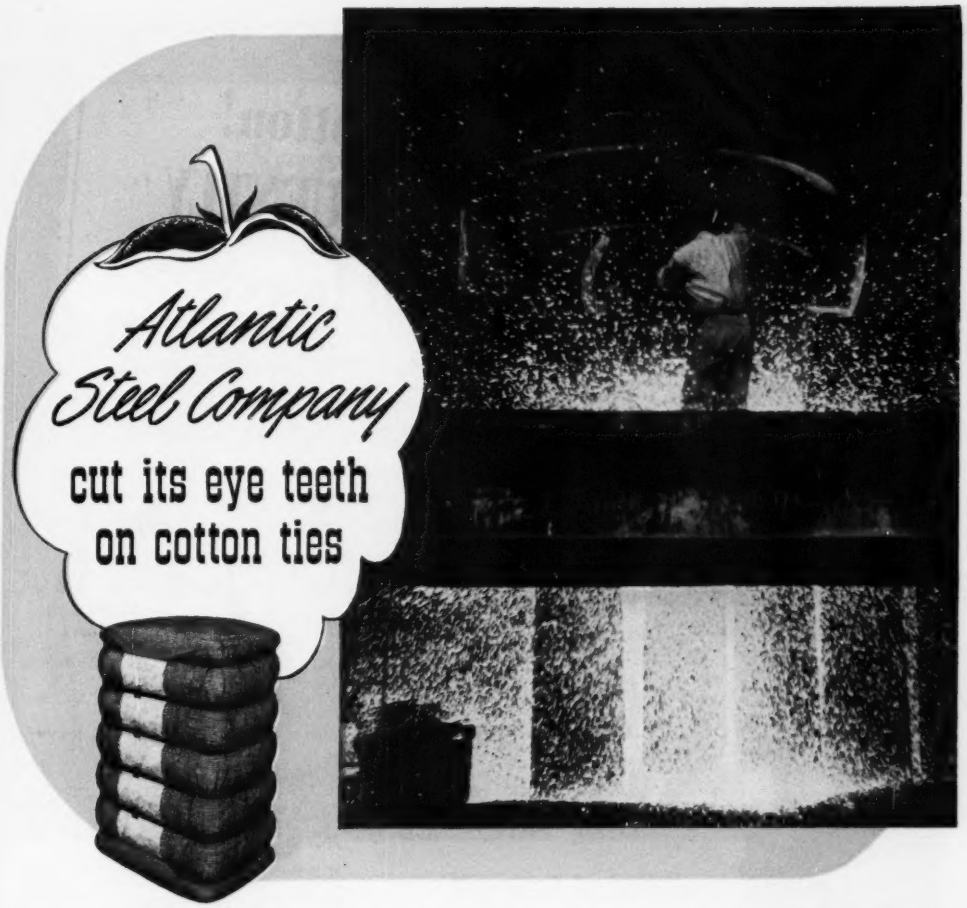
Because of the importance of cotton in the national defense effort, the Federal Government has asked cotton growers to produce 16,000,000 bales of cotton in 1951.

This means that gins in most localities will be operating this coming season at maximum capacity.

By checking over your gin **now** and making needed repairs, you may be saved costly breakdowns or slowdowns in the busy days ahead.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897



COTTON TIES were one of the first two products ever rolled at Atlantic Steel Company.

That was 50 years ago—in 1901—and most of them were used by ginners close by.

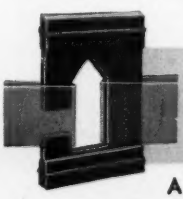
Today DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are used by ginners from the Carolinas to California.

Made strong at the start from our own open hearth special-analysis steel, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are rolled to exacting specifications to assure uniform quality, strength, durability and finish.

DIXISTEEL Buckles are made to withstand strain and pull; they won't give way or cut the tie. Scientifically designed, they thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down.

Specify the ginner's favorite for 50 years—DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties.

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

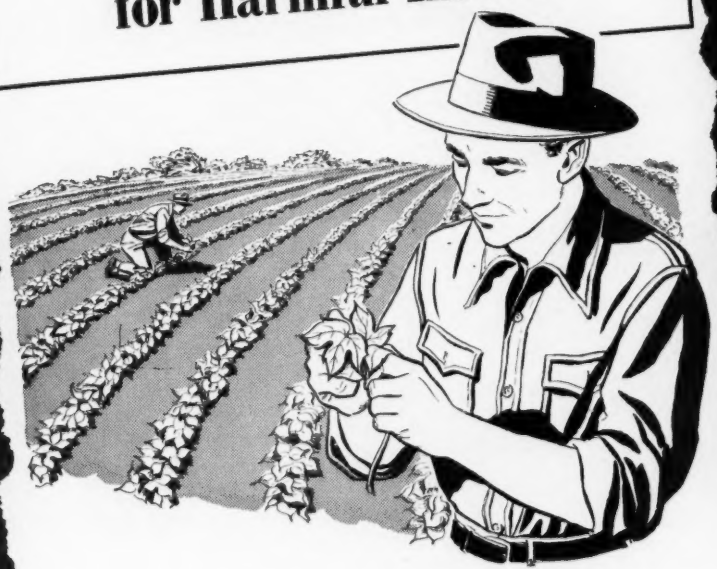


DIXISTEEL
TRADE MARK

COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY · ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Don't Lose Cotton!
INSPECT FREQUENTLY for Harmful Insects



Proper Insect Control Pays Off!

Keep ahead of cotton insects this year! Start early to inspect your fields frequently and thoroughly for signs of insect damage. Authorities recommend you do this diagonally across the rows to get a representative count of weevils and other harmful insects. If you are in doubt about the time to apply poisons, check with your county agent.

This year, more farmers than ever are using toxaphene dusts or sprays to kill all common cotton insect pests. Economical to buy and use, toxaphene is recommended by state authorities throughout the cotton belt. If you cannot get enough toxaphene insecticides, consult your local dealer or agricultural authorities on other recommended methods of controlling cotton insects. Send for illustrated booklets, "Cotton Insects," "The Death of a Boll Weevil," and "More Profit Per Acre."

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

943 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware

This advertisement is being seen by more than 1,000,000 readers of:

ACCO PRESS
PROGRESSIVE FARMER

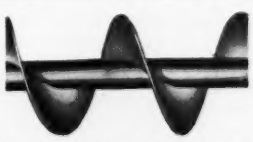
TOXAPHENE dusts • sprays

THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE

NX51-22 R

Screw Conveyors, too, require research-engineering

Link-Belt screw conveyors have a multitude of applications in handling bulk materials. Here pulverized fuel is fed to boilers. Entire system is dust-tight.



Helicoid or Sectional Conveyor Screws —for general screw conveyor applications; may also be furnished in the metal and finish best suited to your purpose and with components selected from the most complete line.

We want to sell Screw Conveyors. But more important, we want you to get the most out of them!

As THE leading producer of conveying and elevating equipment, Link-Belt has developed many screw conveyors for specialized applications. That's why we offer you the widest range of types . . . in any suitable metal to meet requirements like high temperature, corrosion, sanitation, abrasion . . . in a full range of diameters, gauges, pitches.

Link-Belt Screw Conveyors are simple and compact . . . have few wearing parts. More . . . they are accurately made to insure easy assembly, smooth and continuous operation.

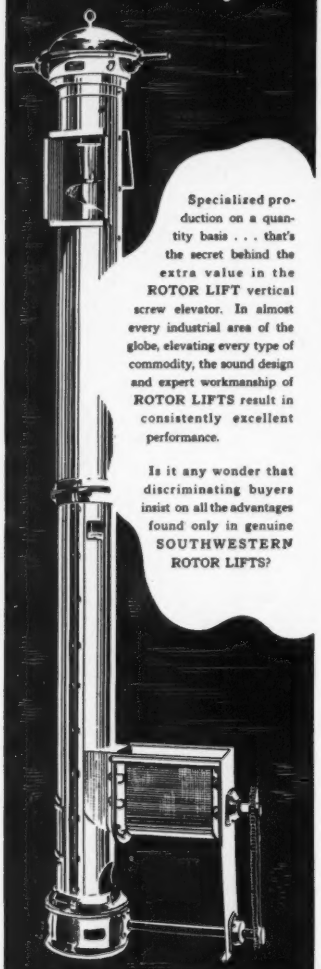
And here's another plus — Link-Belt can supply all of the components such as conveyor screws, collars, couplings, hangers, troughs, trough ends, flanges, thrusts, drives. Call your nearest Link-Belt office for complete information.

LINK-BELT

SCREW CONVEYORS

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N.C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South. 12.340-B

FIRST AND FOREMOST
SINCE 1925
Rotor Lift



Specialized production on a quantity basis . . . that's the secret behind the extra value in the ROTOR LIFT vertical screw elevator. In almost every industrial area of the globe, elevating every type of commodity, the sound design and expert workmanship of ROTOR LIFTS result in consistently excellent performance.

Is it any wonder that discriminating buyers insist on all the advantages found only in genuine SOUTHWESTERN ROTOR LIFTS?

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

Phone local and long distance
3-8314 — 3-8315

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
P. O. BOX 1217

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

52ND YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING

Volume 52 **May 12, 1951** **Number 10**

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National Cotton Ginners' Association
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Arizona Ginners' Association
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

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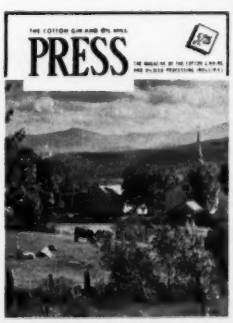
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

THIS BEAUTIFUL photograph of cows feeding in a small pasture in Vermont is in sharp contrast to the vast areas of the West where, in some sections, not a house or a tree meets the eye on seemingly unlimited grazing lands.

Photo by A. Devaney.

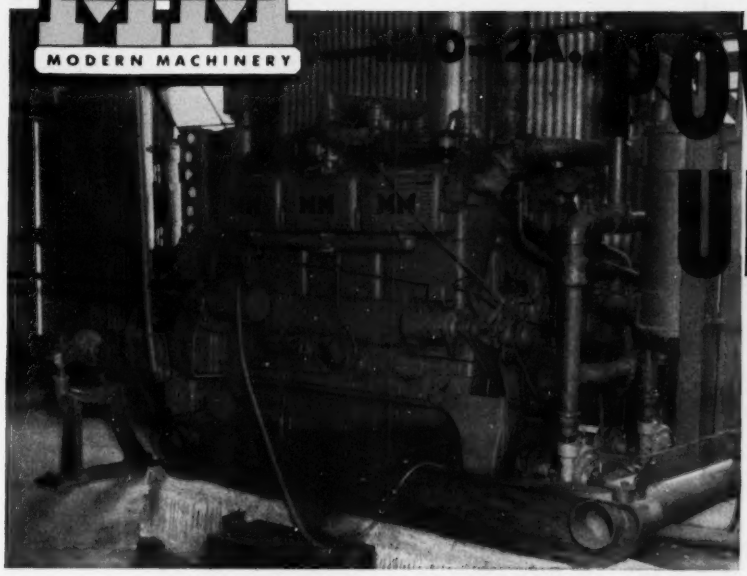


A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

MODERN MACHINERY

1210-12A POWER UNITS



The Beene Planting Company's gin is operating the following with *dependable, low-cost power* from two MM 1210-12A engines:

- 5—80 Saw Continental Model F-3 Brush Gins
- 5—80 Saw Continental 4-X Huller-Cleaner-Feeders
- 1—5-80 Saw Model "40" Condenser
- 1—5-80 Saw Submerged Lint Flue System
- 1—Continental Double Box Simplex Hydraulic Press
- 1—Continental E J Mechanical Tramper
- 1—Conveyor-Distributor Elevating System
- 1—45" Suction Fan
- 1—72" Revolving Drum Separator
- 1—Pure Seed Blower with Drag Belt
- 1—Seed Scale
- 2—Roots-Connersville Pressure Blowers
- 3—72" Continental Impact Cleaners
- 2—Continental Triple Saw Burr Machines
- 2—Continental 4-Trough Driers
- 2—45" Hot Air Fans
- 1—30" Hull Fan with Intake and Discharge Pipe
- 1—35" Hull Fan with Intake and Discharge Pipe
- 1—Line of Hull and Mote Conveyors under Gins
- 1—Add'l 72" Revolving Drum Separator
- 1—Add'l 50" Revolving Drum Separator

See Your MM Dealer-Distributor or Write

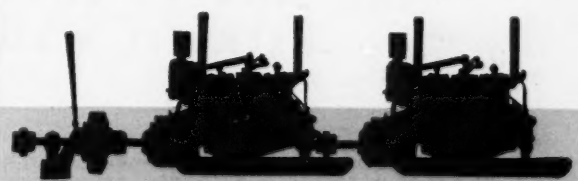
the Modern ..LOW COST... MULTIPLE ENGINE INSTALLATIONS

Two MM 1210-12A engines furnish complete power for the large modern gin plant of the Beene Planting Company at Bossier City, Louisiana.

Since power requirements for their gin stands and the cleaning and drying equipment were about the same, two 1210-12A's were the ideal installation. A single 1210-12A easily drives the gins while the other 1210-12A supplies ample power for all the cleaning and drying equipment. This resulted in very low-cost installation due to low cost per hp of MM engines and minimum installation work.

MM's high production and standardized parts make possible low cost per hp and the best in parts service. Gin operators find that by the use of the front power take-off and master clutch they can add MM single engines or convert to MM grouped engines that provide the right amount of power *at the least cost!* In addition they are able to use the lowest cost fuels available because MM 1210-12A engines are factory equipped for natural gas or LP gas. Built-in gear reductions provide choice of power shaft speeds for direct drive application to eliminate belts, pulleys, idlers, and bearings.

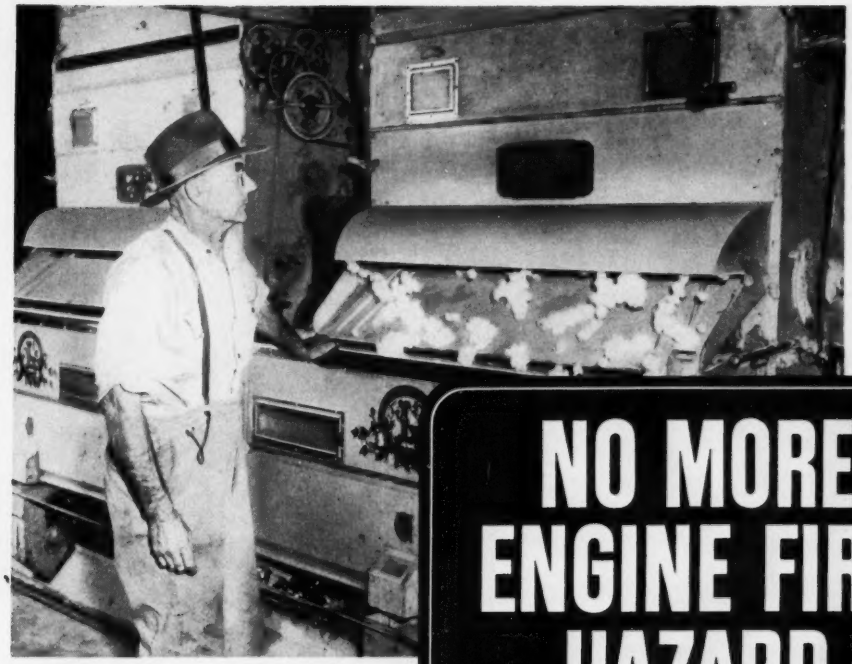
Plan now to see your nearby MM representative for complete facts on lowest cost per hp and a grouped engine layout to fit your floor plan.



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

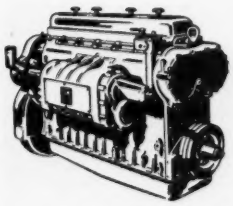
SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI



GM Diesel engine powering Byrd Brothers gin at Bunnlevel, N. C., drives 4-80 Lummus gin, burr cleaner, three 40" fans, 10" fan, 8" fan and baler.

NO MORE ENGINE FIRE HAZARD



After their previous gasoline-starting Diesel had caused three fires, Byrd Brothers decided to repower—with an engine that eliminated the hazard.

They installed a General Motors Series 71 Diesel. Now fire hazard is remote, because the GM Diesel starts on the same, safe fuel it uses in regular operation. But that isn't the only advantage.

Turnout of the Byrd gin was stepped up from 50 bales a day to 70. Fuel consumption was cut to less than a gallon per bale. And to top it all, Byrd Brothers report no repair costs in 5 ginning seasons of trouble-free operation.

General Motors Diesel engines with their 2-cycle operation provide power at every piston downstroke. They are smoother—easier to start—to say nothing of their sensible size and weight. What little maintenance they need is quickly and easily attended to.

Discover how these rugged dependable Diesels can cut your ginning costs. Contact your nearest GM Diesel distributor or write us.

ANSWER THE CALL CIVIL DEFENSE

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION

SINGLE ENGINES... *Up to 275 H. P.* **DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN** MULTIPLE UNITS... *Up to 800 H. P.*

GENERAL MOTORS

GM GENERAL MOTORS DIESEL POWER

DIESEL BRAWN WITHOUT THE BULK

E. F. Craven Company, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., MONTGOMERY 1, ALABAMA
Taylor Machine Works, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
Blalock Machinery & Supply Co., ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA
George Engine Co., Inc., HARVEY, LOUISIANA
Lewis-Diesel Engine Company, MEMPHIS 2, TENNESSEE
Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
Armstrong Equipment Co., BIRMINGHAM 1, ALABAMA
Equipment Supply Company, Inc., EL PASO, TEXAS
Diesel Power Co., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
Van Lott, Inc., WEST COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
Empire Machinery Co., Ltd., ODESSA, TEXAS
Nixon Machinery & Supply Co., Inc., CHATTANOOGA 1, TENNESSEE
Haynes Machinery Co., PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

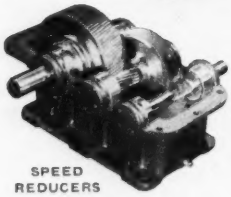
Continental ELEVATORS

TYPICAL GRAIN ELEVATOR

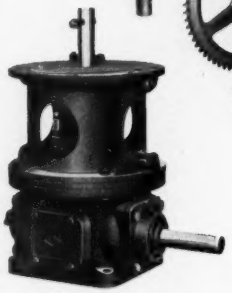
BUCKETS (ALL TYPES)

TAKE-UPS

PILLOW BLOCKS

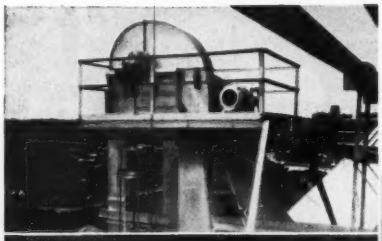

SPEED REDUCERS

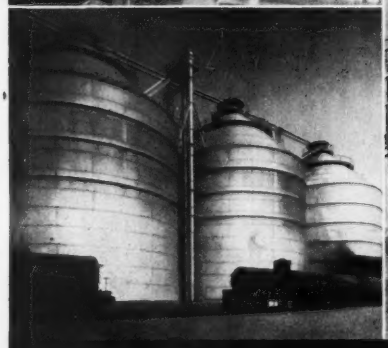
TOP DRIVE


BOTTOM DRIVE

SPROCKETS AND CHAIN

SCREW ELEVATOR WITH FEEDER SECTION

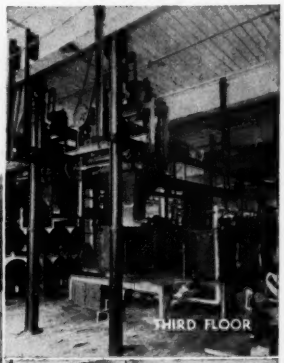


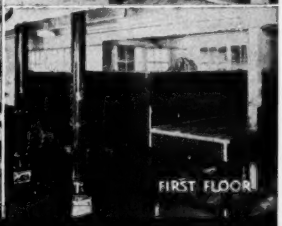


Continental offers a complete line of Standard Bucket and Screw Elevators. Special units designed to suit unusual conditions. Standard accessories and Power Transmission Equipment carried in stock.

Let Continental furnish your next installation.

CG 5004





Industrial Division CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY Birmingham, Alabama

This great irrigation project, nearing completion South of the Border, will soon raise . . .

Mexico's Rio Grande Valley . . . from

Rags to Riches

MEXICO has a master irrigation plan for her great Matamoros cotton producing area—boldly conceived and now being pushed rapidly to completion—that soon will make a rich agricultural empire out of a wilderness of mesquite and cactus . . . and elevate its people from traditional poverty to a new high level of well-being and security.

THE SEVERE DROUTH that has destroyed thousands of acres of cotton in the Matamoros area of Mexico boldly emphasizes the need for the great irrigation system now nearing completion South of the Border.

The area has just about everything needed to produce big yields of high-quality cotton—except water. Each year farmers in the area, who planted more than a million acres to cotton this spring, move farther away from primitive, inefficient production methods and are turning rapidly to highly efficient, four-row equipment.

The photographs on the following pages tell the story of Mexico's remarkable effort to develop her potentially great agricultural resources to the utmost, and her determination to raise the standard of living of the people by providing them with the one remaining vital element needed to complete the job . . . water.

(Continued on following page.)

Rags to Riches

ABOVE—This is the intake of Mexico's great new irrigation canal nearing completion at the Rio Grande a few miles above Reynosa. Another canal, also part of the country's carefully engineered irrigation master plan, will be fed by waters from the San Jaun River. Together, these systems will supply irrigation water for more than a million acres of fertile soil—much newly cleared, some yet to be cleared—in what is known as the Matamoros area. Part of the water from the two canals will go into lake storage, to be used when needed. The system is designed to take water to the land almost entirely by gravity.

LEFT ABOVE—Cotton was planted here this year but lack of moisture and high winds never gave it a chance. Uncleared land in background probably will be in cultivation next year. RIGHT ABOVE—When the irrigation project is completed fields like this will be a common sight in the Matamoros area.

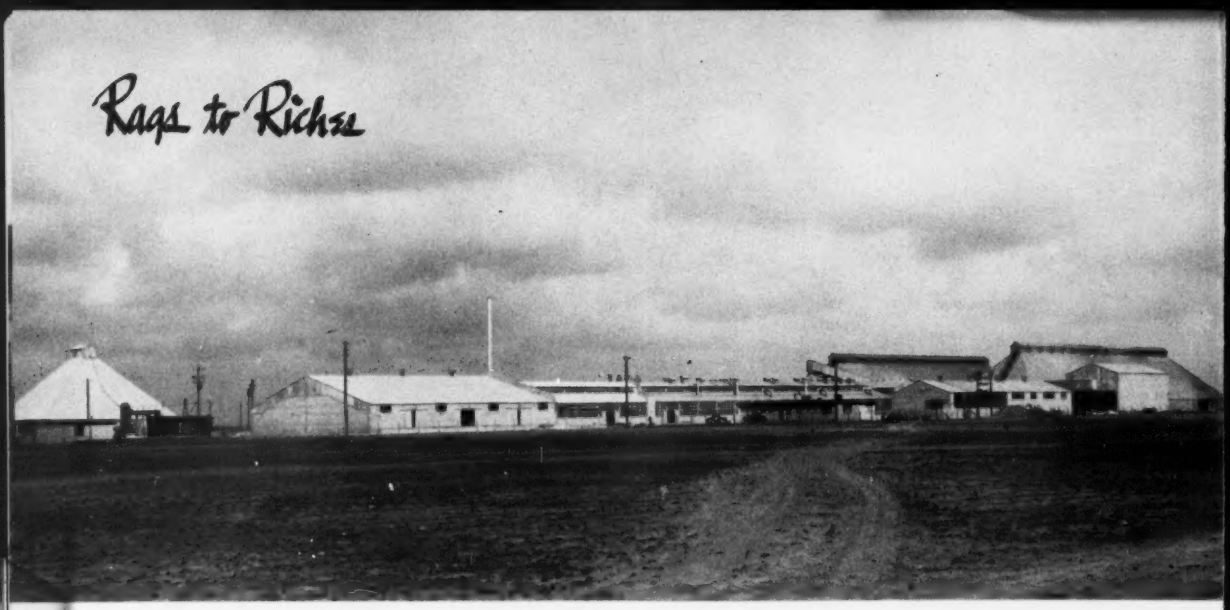
Only a small percentage of the land is now irrigated. LEFT AND RIGHT BELOW—Antiquated methods and equipment are still in use (photo at left), but new, modern equipment like the four-row cultivator outfit at right is rapidly making its appearance throughout the entire area.

Rags to Riches

ABOVE—This picture of the Rio Grande, made late in April, shows the river at its lowest stage since July, 1948. As a result, crops on much of the land on both sides of the river that normally are irrigated have suffered considerably this year. Only limited amounts of water are now available in Texas and Mexico. The dry-land cotton areas of the Rio Grande Valley have been especially hard hit by drouth on the Mexican side of the border. Of 1,039,000 acres planted to cotton in the Matamoros area, only about 750,000 acres came up to a stand. Of this acreage, about 150,000 acres had been lost to drouth up to May 1.

LEFT ABOVE—There just isn't enough water to keep this Mexican irrigation ditch filled. The water problem is so serious that many people must haul water from such ditches for several miles, to be used for all purposes. RIGHT ABOVE—Some ditches, like this one, have more water than others. They will lead from the two main canals and take water as far as 70 miles south of the Rio Grande. LEFT AND RIGHT BELOW—A typical farm home is shown at left; and at right, one of the modern farm centers that are appearing with the coming of improved farming methods . . and water. (Continued on following page.)

Rags to Riches



MEXICO'S great effort to improve her agriculture and the standard of living of her people is one of the most dramatic stories of the day. The effort is centered in the important new irrigation project pictured and described on the preceding pages. It is being financed with taxes on the area, and already 80 million pesos (more than $9,000,000) have gone into its construction. And with the coming of water, which will transform the area into one of the world's most important cotton-producing sections, there is being constructed new modern cottonseed crushing and ginning facilities to handle the greatly increased production. The new cottonseed oil mill shown above is one of seven modern plants in and near the city of Matamoros.

LEFT AND RIGHT ABOVE—Shown here are two of the 20 new gin plants which it is said have been built in the Matamoros area for the 1951 crop, making a total of 98 gins in the area. The one at the left is nearing completion and at the right is a new 1951 plant ready for this year's crop. All the newer plants have the most modern equipment being made today and all have bur burners that meet specifications under the pink bollworm regulations. All gins in the area have adequate seed storage facilities and seed cotton buying and storage sheds, and many provide living quarters for workers (note office and living quarters combined in single building in foreground of photograph at right). No cotton-producing area in the world has more modern cottonseed crushing and ginning facilities than now exist in the up-and-coming Matamoros area of Mexico.

Argentine Cotton Acreage Is Smaller Than Forecast

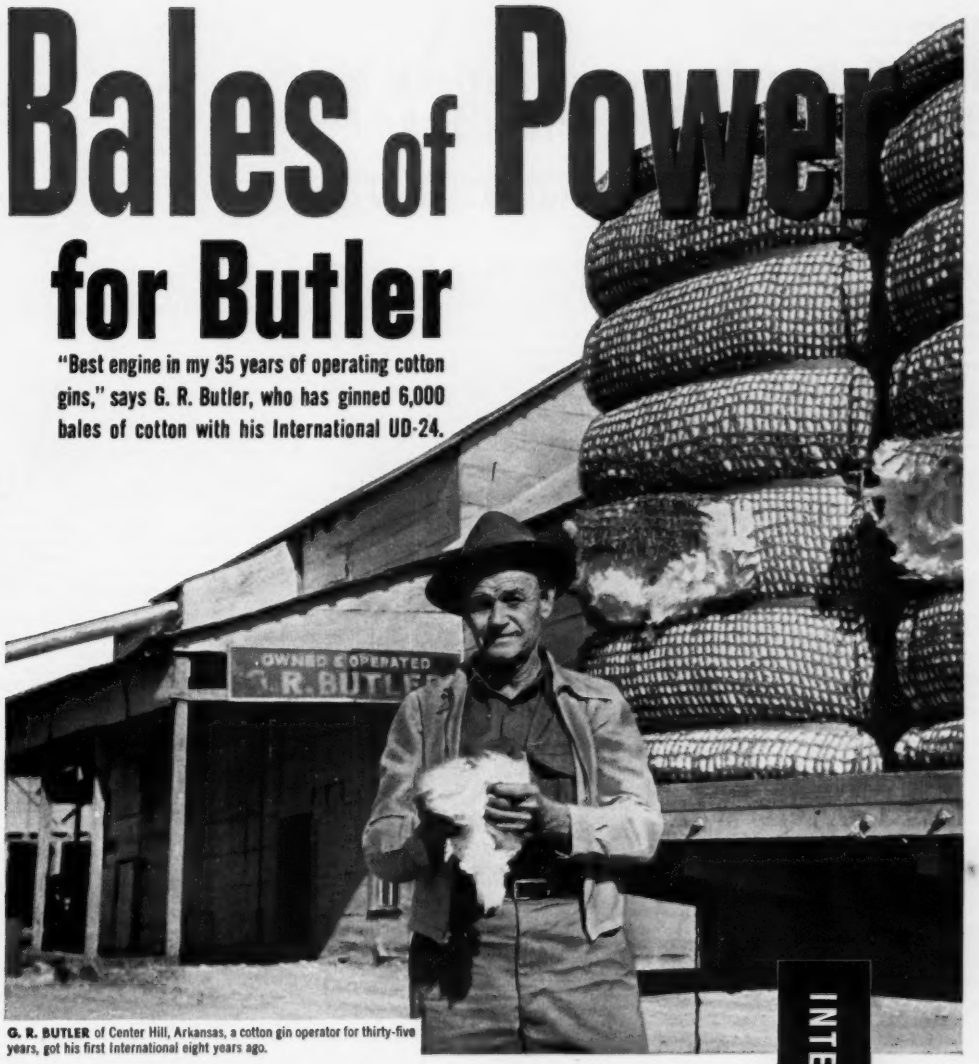
A recent official estimate of the area planted to cotton in Argentina has shown a substantial decrease from earlier optimistic forecasts. The planted acreage for 1950-51 is now estimated at around 1,250,000, only four percent above the 1,200,000 acres planted in 1949-50.

High prices and active demand for cotton in 1949-50 led the trade to believe the planted area in 1950-51 would reach 1,450,000 acres. However, shortages of labor along with lack of sufficient machinery and transportation facilities in the cotton region appears to have caused the acreage to fall short of these original estimates.

The present crop is about 20 days later than usual because of prolonged cool weather, reducing considerably the chances for large production. Frosts ordinarily begin in May, cutting short the harvest. High yields in Argentina result either from an early crop or from delayed frosts which permit growth to continue into June. Under these circumstances the Embassy estimates the crop for this season will be around 505,000 bales (500 pounds gross), only 79 percent of the 1949-50 production of about 640,000 bales.

Bales of Power for Butler

"Best engine in my 35 years of operating cotton gins," says G. R. Butler, who has ginned 6,000 bales of cotton with his International UD-24.



G. R. BUTLER of Center Hill, Arkansas, a cotton gin operator for thirty-five years, got his first International eight years ago.

"That engine isn't big enough for your load," Mr. Butler was told when he installed a UD-24 to run his four-stand cotton gin.

Here's what happened in his own words: "As an International owner for eight years I knew what they could do. So we went ahead with the UD-24 and since then we have ginned over 6,000 bales and haven't had a minute's trouble. Next year will see a lot of new equipment installed, and another International will pull the extra load."

For your extra load and the power to gin it, see your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer. Take a look at his big stock of parts and complete service department. He'll help you keep "power that pays" on your job at low cost for years to come.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

POWER THAT PAYS

At Memphis Meeting:

1951 Cotton Production Outlook Is Brighter, Council Directors Hear

■ **Increased production of fertilizer, insecticides and other supplies needed for big cotton crop brings this year's 16-million-bale goal nearer realization.**

PROSPECTS of adequate materials being available for producing 16 million bales of cotton in 1951 are much brighter at this time than they were two months ago, the board of directors of the National Cotton Council was told at its meeting in Memphis May 9.

Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's Production and Marketing Division, in a report to the board declared that:

(1) Production of insecticides may exceed that of last year.

(2) Fertilizer output, in most cases, will be greater but demand may more than offset this increase.

(3) Manufacture of box cars is proceeding at such a rate that it will affect favorably the distribution of agricultural materials.

(4) The jute industry has declared that it can provide sufficient materials to wrap 16 million bales of cotton but many factors make the bagging outlook difficult to predict.

(5) Sufficient steel bale ties probably will be available for the 1951 crop but this depends on allocations. A British embargo on bale tie exports has complicated the tie supply problem.

(6) More farm machinery is available than ever before. A scarcity of labor makes it highly important that cotton farmers make maximum use of their equipment.

Mr. Welch said insecticide manufacturers are producing substantial quantities of toxaphene, benzene hexachloride, calcium arsenate, dieldrin, aldrin and other materials. The National Production Authority, he said, recently allocated 180,000 tons of sulfur for insecticides.

He added, on the other hand, that demand for insecticides is expected to be heavy due to increased acreage in cotton and to the fact that large numbers of boll weevils survived the winter.

Discussing the production of fertilizer, Mr. Welch said the output of nitrogen is expected to be 20 percent above 1950. Three percent less superphosphate is expected to be available, however, due to a shortage of sulfur for fertilizer. Potash production appears to be about 15 percent greater than last year.

Dr. Leonard Smith, Washington, director of the Council's Utilization Research Division, said that during the present mobilization period Council researchers have been particularly active in assembling statistics on the use of cotton by types in various markets, providing information for government and the cotton industry on legislation and regulations affecting cotton.

In connection with the recent price ceilings legislation, Dr. Smith's division made a study of cotton items involved in the consumers price index. He explained that the price of raw cotton had very little effect on prices in the index.

Particular attention has been devoted to certificates of necessity being granted by the government to manufacturers for expanding the output of synthetics. The utilization research division is assembling as much information as possible to give a clear picture of the real needs of the nation as far as fiber is concerned, Dr. Smith added.

He explained also that research is continuing on the improvement of the quality of cotton products, and told how the Cotton Council is working with government and private research agencies to achieve these objectives.

Ed Lipscomb, the Council's director of sales promotion and public relations, declared that participation of chain stores and other retail outlets in National Cotton Week this year was greater than ever before. The nationwide merchandising event was observed throughout the nation, he explained, through store promotions, radio and television broadcasts, newspaper and magazine advertising.

"King Cotton Keeps 'Em Flying," a movie produced by the Cotton Council in cooperation with the Air Training Command, U.S. Air Force, was shown to the board of directors in its initial preview.

"There appears to be little doubt at this time that all the cotton authorized for export will move this season, especially since the recent ECA procurement authorizations have been issued," Read Dunn, Washington, director of the Council's Foreign Trade Division, said in a report read by William Rhea Blake, Council executive vice-president.

Mr. Dunn reported that the 1951-52 world supply of cotton is not going to be large enough to permit any significant expansion in consumption overseas despite the fact that there are many areas which are still receiving considerably less cotton clothing than pre-war.

"The total world crop," he said, "this coming season may be expanded from a little over 27 million bales this year to around 34.5 million bales. However, the world carryover at the end of the current season is expected to be down to 11 million bales, one of the lowest levels in history—about 5.5 million bales below what it was on July 31, 1950. For this reason the total supply for 1951-52 is expected to be only about 45.5 million bales, contrasted to 43.8 million bales during the current season."

The group approved the appointment of O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif., as a crusher delegate to the board of directors, succeeding W. B. Coberly, Los Angeles, who died in March.

Board members present included:

Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president; L. T. Barringer, Memphis, vice-president; H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., vice-president; William T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., treasurer; and William Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president and secretary.

George G. Chance, Bryan, Texas; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala.; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N. M.; Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss.; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif.; W. O. Fortenberry, New Deal, Texas; Ronnie F. Greenwell, Hayti, Mo.; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; S. C. Mack, Newport, Ark.; B. L. Anderson, Fort Worth, Texas; F. J. Beatty, Charlotte, N. C.; Alonzo Bennett, Memphis; and Frank S. Pope, Villa Rica, Ga.

Robert W. Dickey, Phoenix, Ariz.; Charles W. Shepard, Jr., Gadsden, Ala.; Sid Y. West, Memphis; Ben J. Williams, New Orleans, La.; R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C.; George A. Simmons, Lubbock, Texas; J. R. Strain, Tupelo, Miss.; A. K. Winget, Albermarle, N. C.; and Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., adviser to the board.

Was in Industry 47 Years

W. H. Jasspon Dies Of Heart Attack

William H. Jasspon, president of Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn., and one of the cottonoil industry's ablest executives, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home on May 6. He was 63.

Mr. Jasspon's health apparently was excellent and he was active in the operation of his company until the day of his death.

Mr. Jasspon spent most of his life in the cotton and cottonseed crushing business and was in a government post during the last war as a director and consultant in matters affecting the oil mills.

He long opposed the government's intervention in the commodities business. Controls were necessary during the war to encourage increased production, he felt, but were no longer necessary after the end of hostilities. At the meeting of the International Oil Crushers Congress at Montreaux, Switzerland in 1949, Mr. Jasspon urged that all government controls on the industry be removed as a necessary step toward restoration of world trade on a competitive basis.

In 1934 Mr. Jasspon led a successful fight to have a tax placed on imported fats and oils to exclude them and at the same time advance prices of domestic production.

He was active in Memphis civic affairs and served as president of the chamber of commerce of that city for three consecutive years beginning in 1937.

Mr. Jasspon was born in Alpena, Mich., and moved with his family to Charlotte, N. C., when he was a boy. He was connected with The Southern Cotton Oil Company at Charlotte from 1904 to 1917.

He moved to Memphis in 1921 and became associated with the Perkins Oil Company, serving as a director and then vice-president until 1934, when he became president of the firm. Perkins Oil Company owns the West Memphis Oil Mill at West Memphis, Ark.

Mr. Jasspon was a former director of the University of Tennessee Research Corporation at Knoxville. For three years during the last war he was chairman of the Fats, Oils and Feeds Commission of the International Emergency Food Council at Washington and a director of the Fats and Oils Branch of USDA.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ethel R. Jasspon; a daughter, Mrs. Lee A. Eisler, New York; and a sister, Mrs. Bessie Krims, Los Angeles.

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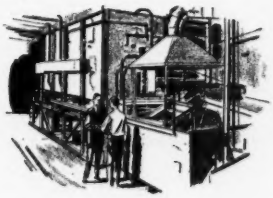

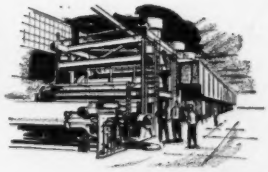

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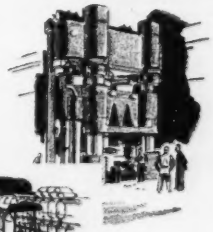

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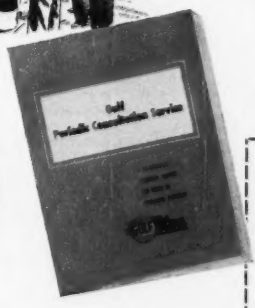

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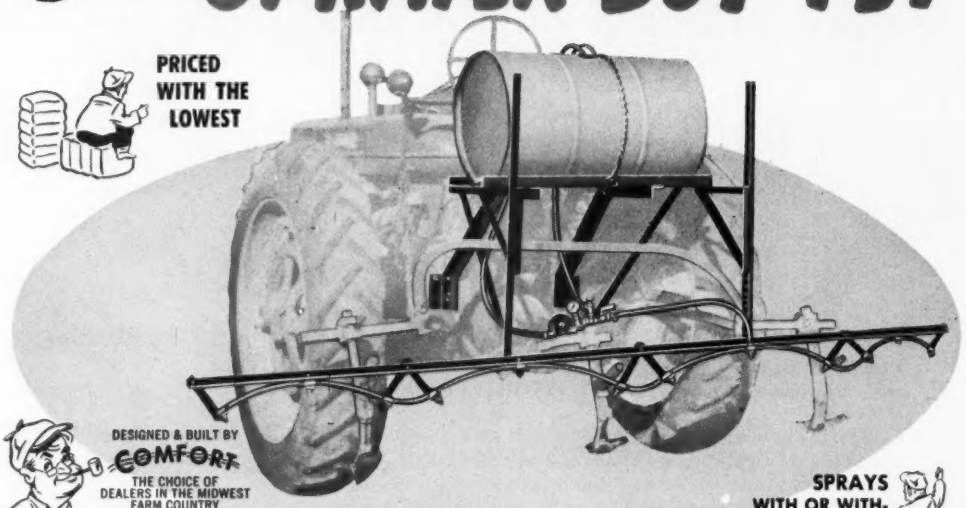

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• **Farm Block Assault on OPS**—A farm bloc coalition hopes to score a knockout of the Office of Price Stabilization in the battle royal that opened this week in Congress over extension of the Defense Mobilization Act. The farm groups have blood in their eyes and murder in their hearts.

The livestock ceiling and rollback order by OPS was the spark which set off an explosion of farm wrath that many here believe has a good chance of blasting the 20,000-employe young price giant out of existence. Livestock producers found willing allies in the cotton groups which earlier had found grounds for criticizing OPS.

Likewise allied in the drive to end OPS rule of farm prices are four of the five major farm organization lobbies in Washington. The four are the Farm Bureau, the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the National Milk Producers Federation. The exception is pro-Administration Farmers Union, smallest of the five.

Indignation against OPS is running high in Congress. Both the Senate and House Agriculture Committees have publicly blasted OPS. Senate Chairman Ellender and House Chairman Cooley are spearheading a campaign to drive OPS out of the farm price field, or to at least make it back-track on present policies.

Washington history is repeating itself, at least in the early stages of the OPS battle. It was this same farm bloc coalition which led the 1946 victory drive for a death sentence on OPA. And it was the cotton and livestock groups which were in the forefront of the assault.

• **Where Are the Results?**—Much of the violence of the opposition to OPS among farm and business groups springs from the conviction that those now in charge of the program regard it as a permanent government agency, rather than a temporary expedient for emergency use only.

Up to May 1 the OPS had issued more than 8,000 finely printed pages of orders for detailed regulation of more than two-thirds of the national economy. It had hired nearly 20,000 employes and was hiring more at the rate of 1,000 a week. It had a payroll in excess of $1,000,000 a week.

But that number of employes and the expenditure of public funds is only a fraction of the total cost of price control. Several times that number are required by business firms just to compile and keep current the detailed records required by OPS. The OPS probably has already taken at least 100,000 persons out of gainful employment, in a period of acute manpower shortage.

And, on top of all that, there is not one shred of evidence that OPS has saved consumers a single dollar through reduced prices. Products which still are too low for OPS to reach under restrictions of the present law have not increased and many of those under control have been forced into black markets at much higher prices.

There is a stench about OPS that already has begun to sicken many former advocates of price controls. Former Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine, who helped create the price agency, recently described it as a "futile, expensive and even tragic venture." He added that it has done no good, but already has resulted in great harm to production.

• **Brannan Takes Risks**—The Alice in Wonderland atmosphere in Washington these days results in many surprises. Overshadowed by the MacArthur debate has been recent evidence that Agriculture Secretary Brannan is on the side of farmers against Price Stabilizer Mike DiSalle.

Brannan went down fighting against the cotton price ceiling earlier this year. He carried on his battle in the face of evidence that the White House was behind DiSalle. He lost because the only power he had over prices was that of giving advice.

He fought the beef ceiling and rollback order with every power he had within the Administration. He tried personally to persuade DiSalle that the order would result in fewer beef cattle and chaos in marketing. "I did all I could," he told a beef producer friend.

Brannan invited White House displeasure by a strong argument in favor of parity as a minimum price just three days before the President formally asked Congress for authority to freeze farm parity. He made his plea publicly before the House Agriculture Committee, and backed it up with figures showing that the farmer is the low man on the economic totem pole.

Farm leaders, many of whom have been highly critical of Brannan, now are waiting to see how far he will go in backing them in the battle against OPS. Will he dare risk the fate of MacArthur by defying the President?

• **Opinion: No Sudden Death for OPS**—DiSalle has made his price policy absolutely and publicly clear. It is this: Set farm ceilings at the lowest possible price allowed by law; and, if that doesn't get needed production, offer producers a subsidy from the Federal Treasury.

He already has announced that beef prices will be rolled back to pre-Korea levels. Beef cattle last June 15 brought a national average of $23.70. To reach that level he plans, in addition to the 10 cents cut already ordered, further reductions of five percent on Aug. 1 and on Oct. 1.

Under that policy cotton can be rolled back to about 33.73 cents per pound, the April 15, 1951, parity. The pre-Korean price of cotton was a national average of 29.91 cents per pound, but the law says he can't go below parity. The OPS now is "reviewing" cotton ceilings with the idea of a rollback if production this year turns out as high as expected.

Wool prices likewise are vulnerable to a big rollback. Parity on April 15 was 56.9 cents per pound and the pre-Korean

4-H Boy Shows Georgia Grand Champion

J. VAN ROGERS, National Cottonseed Products Association field representative, congratulates 4-H Club member David Vaughan, Fairmont, Ga., on winning the grand championship at the Georgia Fat Cattle Show this spring in Atlanta. Mr. Rogers is chairman of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce livestock committee which sponsored the show.

average price was 56.2 cents. Actual price on April 15 was $1.13 per pound. OPS has as yet, however, made no motion toward rolling back wool prices.

Against the possibility of DiSalle carrying out his intentions is abundant evidence that Congress will write into the new Defense Production Act a prohibition against price orders which would have the effect of crippling production. Whether Congress will go to the extent of killing OPS still is a big question. Most observers here are inclined to believe the odds are against a sudden death sentence for the badly mauled price agency.

• **Farm Production Worries** — Price regulations, however, are not the only Washington threat to farm production. Manpower and production facilities, such as machinery, fertilizer and insecticides, likewise are the cause of worry.

Congress has been attempting for almost three months to pass, over strong Administration and organized labor opposition, a bill for importation of Mexican nationals for work on U.S. farms. Defense agencies have continued to drag their feet in allocation of scarce materials for farm use.

On one score there is a ray of hope. After almost a year and after many thousands of essential farm workers had been drafted, the farm organizations and Secretary Brannan finally pressured the Secretary of Labor into adding certain farm workers to the list of critical occupations.

The list includes key farm workers for the guidance of local draft boards in making deferments. The only farm complaint is that it came after most of the damage had been done. Now on the critical list of farm jobs are:

"Farm operators and assistants: Performs without supervision a wide variety of the following skilled tasks in commercial agriculture production where applicable to the particular type of farm on which he works; or supervises workers of lesser skill; prepares soil for planting by plowing, harrowing and fertilizing; seeds, cultivates and harvests crops. Irrigates arid land and practices erosion control. Plants, sprays and prunes fruit trees. Cares for livestock.

"Operates, repairs and maintains farm implements and mechanical equipment, such as tractors and electric motors, combines, gang plows, ensilage cutters, corn and cotton pickers, milking machines and hay balers, used in the production of crops, such as grain, vegetables, hay, fruit, cotton, and/or livestock, poultry and their products. Repairs farm buildings, fences and other structures.

"On specialized farms, such as dairy or livestock farms, performs such tasks as scientific feeding and selective breeding, rotating pastures, operating and maintaining dairying equipment, sterilizing containers and equipment, and maintaining sanitary conditions in barns. Knows overall farm operations including when, where and how crops should be planted, cultivated, sprayed and harvested. May determine when and where products will be marketed. Trains and supervises casual and seasonal workers during planting and harvesting."

• **Skyrocketing Farm Land Prices** — Washington is searching for some form of price control for use in applying the brakes to skyrocketing farm land prices. New legislation would be required to make land price controls effective.

Booming land values already have carried farm real estate to a new record high. The national average, according to latest USDA figures, now is 14 percent over a year ago and nine percent over the previous peak reached in November, 1948.

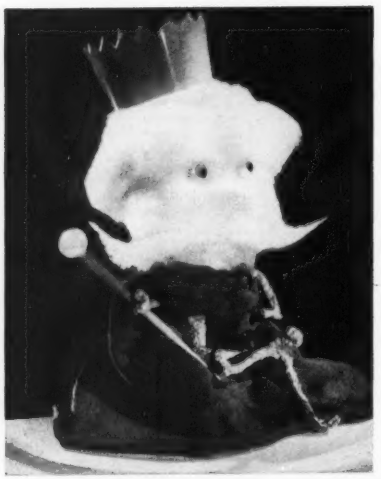
The rapid rise, eight percent since last November, has revived talk of a resale tax to curb speculative farm transactions. The tax would be up to 100 percent of any gain in price for the first year, if resold, and then decrease to 20 percent in the fifth year.

Increases of from 15 to 20 percent in the past year are reported for an area extending from Ohio westward to South Dakota and Nebraska, but also including Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, Wyoming and Arizona. Maine, were low prices for potatoes were a factor, was the only state to show a decrease in the past year.

Top-Personnel Changes Announced by FHA

To fill vacancies created by transfer of Raub Snyder, deputy administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, to the Production and Marketing Administration, Farmers Home Administrator Dillard B. Lasseter has announced a series of promotions. New deputy administrator will be Ralph A. Picard.

Replacing Mr. Picard as assistant administrator will be Marcus B. Braswell. Mr. Braswell's post as director of the Production Loan Division will be filled by Henry Smith; and other agency employees of the section who will step up are Robert Ragains and Frank Pollard.



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World Report:

Soybean Outturn Hits New High

■ **Record crops in U. S. and Canada last year, with average production in China, bring total 1950 production to new all-time high world record.**

WORLD SOYBEAN production during 1950 is estimated at an all-time high of 631 million bushels on the basis of information available to USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Production was about one-fifth greater than in 1949 and surpassed the previous high of 1948 by 68 million bushels.

Record crops were harvested in the U.S. and Canada, and production in China is believed to have been near-average. About 93 percent of the 1950 world soybean output was produced in the U.S., China and Manchuria.

• **Canada**—Canada harvested 3,039,000 bushels of soybeans from 142,000 acres, representing an increase of one-sixth from 1949. Acreage—all in Ontario Province—increased by more than one-third, primarily from the use of newly-developed soybean varieties that are adaptable to central and eastern Ontario in addition to the primary area in the southwestern part of the province. It was estimated that 70 percent of the soybean acreage was planted to these new Canadian varieties. The widespread growing of soybeans also was stimulated by better prices and more general use of combines.

Continued expansion of soybean acreage in Canada will depend on the competitive position of this crop in relation to the crops which it would displace.

• **United States** — The U. S. produced 287,010,000 bushels of soybeans from 13,291,000 acres last year. Output was at an all-time high, exceeding the previous record crop of 1948 by one-fourth. Soybean production has increased tremendously during the last 10 years with the 1950 output over five times the prewar average. Last year's bumper crop came as a result of a large acreage harvested for beans and a relatively high yield of 21.6 bushels per acre. This yield, however, was well below the record of 22.7 bushels harvested in 1949.

This year's prospective plantings for soybeans grown alone for all purposes were indicated at 13.8 million acres as of March 1. If the same proportion of the total acreage is harvested for beans as in the last two years, the acreage for beans would be about 12.1 million acres. If this acreage is realized and the 1945-49 average yields are attained, the 1951 production of beans would be about 233 million bushels.

The government will support 1951-crop soybeans at $2.45 a bushel or 90 percent of the Jan. 15 parity price. This is 39 cents higher than the national average support price for the 1950 crop, which had been based on 80 percent of the Sept. 1, 1950, parity price.

• **Europe** — The severe drought in the Balkan countries, where the bulk of the European soybeans is produced, is believed to have reduced output sharply. Italian production also decreased—from 52,000 bushels in 1949 to 29,000 in 1950.

• **Asia**—Turkey harvested 73,000 bushels of soybeans last year, larger than the previous year's outturn by 23,000 and twice the prewar average.

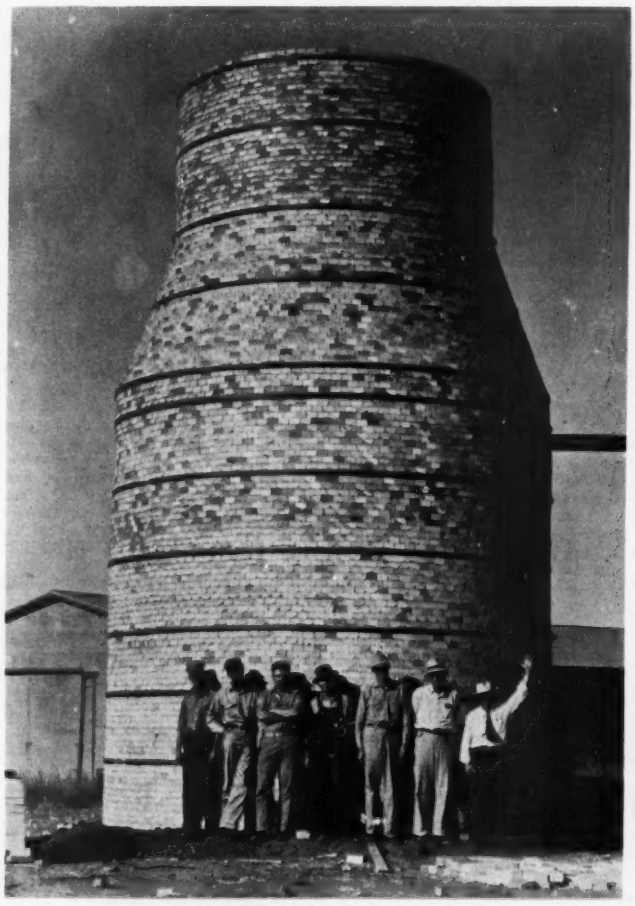
Soybean output in China and Manchuria may have increased from the 1949 harvests of 179 million and 66 million bushels, respectively. Sizeable quantities of beans have been shipped to Western Europe from Manchuria.

Japan's production in 1950 amounted to over 12 million bushels, greater by three million bushels than in 1949 and the largest in a decade.

Thailand's crop amounted to 400,000 bushels compared with the prewar production of about 230,000 bushels.

• **South America** — Brazil's output decreased from a high of 1.2 million bushels in 1949 to about 980,000 last year.

• **Africa** — Soybeans are grown on a limited scale in Africa with production still in the experimental stage in many areas. Decreases from 1949 were reported in several countries. Contrary to earlier estimates, Tanganyika's harvest was down from 49,000 bushels in 1949 to 31,000 last year; Uganda reported a crop of 75,000 bushels against 117,000 in 1949; and production in the Union of South Africa decreased slightly to 40,000 bushels from 48,000 the previous year.



Incinerator for Pink Bollworm Control Areas

■ **This jug-type incinerator was built by the Producers Gin Company at Loraine, Texas, in 1948 and has enabled the gin to comply with pink bollworm requirements for disposal of gin trash and burrs.**

Canadian Report:

Oilseed Production Rises in 1950

Canada's production of oilseeds in 1950 was substantially greater than in 1949. At the same time output of animal fats was slightly above 1949.

• **Flaxseed** — Production of flaxseed in 1950, totaling 4.5 million bushels, was twice the quantity produced in 1949. However, this was much less than during the war and immediate postwar years. Canada's imports of flaxseed for crushing were substantial in 1950 for the first time in several years. Additional imports in 1951—perhaps from 0.6 to one million bushels—are expected to provide crushers with sufficient materials until the 1951 crop becomes available.

Production of flaxseed this year is expected to be considerably greater than in 1950. If plantings should total the expected minimum of one million acres, output is likely to reach 7.5 million bushels—assuming the long-term average yield.

• **Soybeans** — Output of soybeans exceeded three million bushels in 1950, a gain of one-sixth from 1949. This was nearly four times the quantity produced in 1945 and the annual output has set a new record in each of the last five successive years. Soybean oil production in 1950 also reached a record level because imports of soybeans—virtually all from the U.S.—exceeded four million bushels, a new record.

The increased production of soybean oil has come about because of the greatly expanded output of margarine and shortening in Canada. It is estimated that 90 percent of all the soybean oil produced is consumed in this form, the remaining 10 percent in paint.

Production of soybeans in Canada is expected to increase still further in 1951. And even though domestic production should increase markedly beyond this year, it is not expected to be sufficient to meet domestic requirements. Thus, Canada is likely to be a continuing market for U.S. soybeans.

• **Sunflower Seed** — Sunflower seed production last year was only 5,200 short tons, a decline of roughly 60 percent from 1949. This was the smallest volume produced since 1945. Spring floods in Manitoba, where production is concentrated, forced a small planting. Production of sunflower seed in 1951 is expected to be substantially greater than last year with the possibility that the area planted will approximate the 60,000 acres of 1949.

• **Rapeseed** — Output of rapeseed in Canada in 1951, unusually small, totaled only 210 tons. Consequently, no oil has been produced. The seed is being held primarily for seed use although some crushing will take place in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, when the plant there is re-opened. It is possible that rapeseed production in Saskatchewan will be revived this year because there is a good export market for the oil and it appears that a return to commercial production and crushing would be profitable.

• **Animal Fats**—Production in 1950 of animal fats—that is, lard and tallow—totaled 195.0 million pounds, an increase of nearly four percent from 1949.

Fresnans Honor Coberly As "Empire Builder"

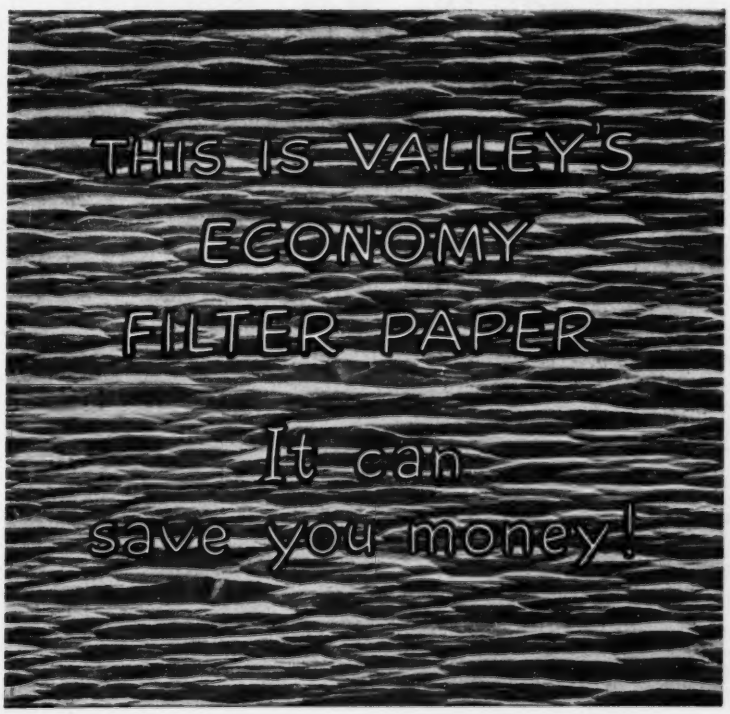
The late William B. Coberly, who until his death March 4 was vice-president and general manager of the California Cotton Oil Corporation at Los Angeles, was one of two San Joaquin Valley "empire builders" who were honored in memorium at the annual chuck wagon dinner and meeting of the Central Valley Empire Association at Fresno April 26.

Thirty-four Californians were honored at the dinner for the part each had played in developing the San Joaquin Valley. Principal address was made by Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

Roy Lennartson Named PMA Assistant Administrator

Appointment of Roy W. Lennartson as assistant administrator for marketing, Production and Marketing Administration, has been announced by PMA Administrator Gus F. Geissler.

Mr. Lennartson was deputy assistant administrator for marketing before he succeeded John I. Thompson, resigned.



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Recommendations for

Tentative Chemical Weed Control Practices for the Delta Area

By JOHN T. HOLSTUN, Jr. *

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL in cotton has progressed far enough so that many farm operators may try it on a small scale. Those having already tried it on a small scale may wish to increase their use of this type of control. It is not recommended that any one attempt large scale use of these tentative recommendations until he has had one or more year's actual experience in the field on a small scale. It should also be pointed out that much remains to be learned about chemical weed control. These tentative recommendations represent experimental findings to date, but changes may be expected as more research is completed.

Three Recommended Practices

Three tentatively recommended practices are as follows:

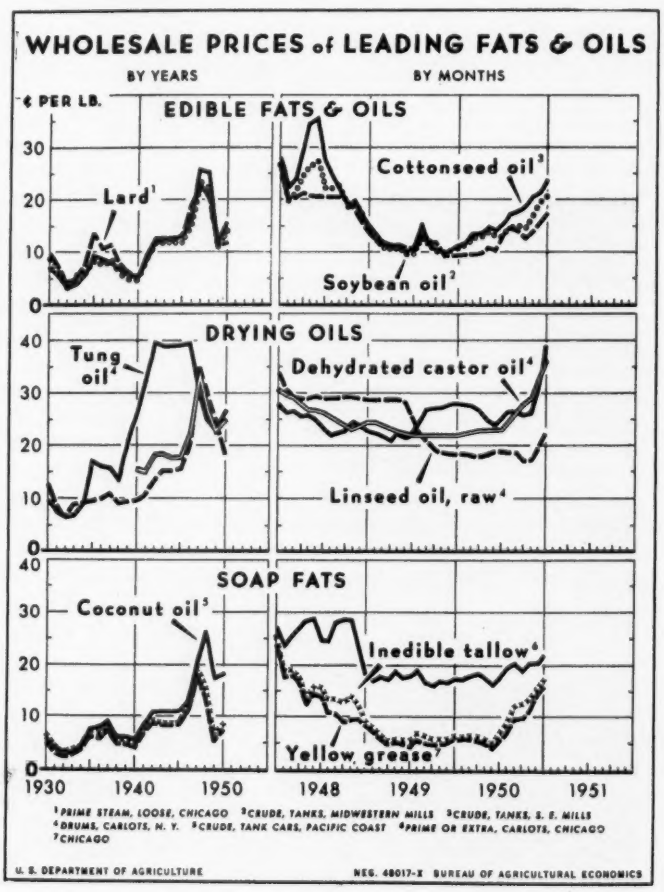
• **Practice Number I**—Plant in such a manner that the drill is level or on a very slight bed that is firm and free of clods. Ridges, such as those left by split press wheels and trash, are objectionable. Plant the seed by hill-dropping to a stand. This is very important as it reduces the danger of cotton injury both from pre- and post-emergence chemicals and increases the effectiveness of chemical weed control by eliminating the need for thinning with a hoe. If a chemical is to be applied before the cotton comes up, it is necessary to plant no less than one inch deep. The seedbed should be as flat and smooth as possible after planting for at least six inches on each side of the drill. This smooth drill may be obtained by solid press wheels or various rollers and drags on the planter.

By means of spray equipment on the planting tractor, apply five gallons per acre of diesel fuel, kerosene or other light oil containing either (1) four percent pentachlorophenol, or (2) one to 1½ pounds of the active ingredient, (usually dinitro-ortho-secondary butyl or amyl phenol), found in several commercially available dinitro compounds. These five gallons should be concentrated in the eight-inch area centering on the drill. The material is applied after the seed are covered from a tee-jet spray nozzle tip fastened behind the last covering or smoothing device on the planter.

Cultivate only the middles for as long as chemical weed control is effective. Small, flat, low crown, broad angle sweeps should be used adjacent to the treated area to prevent throwing any soil into the eight-inch drill area. Similar sweeps are also recommended for the remainder of the middle since any side-to-side movement of the soil is objectionable. No soil should be thrown into the drill at any time if chemical weed control is to be continued. Fresh soil thrown into the drill brings in fresh weed seed and roughens the drill with clods and irregularities that protect the weeds from future oil or flame applications.

When the cotton plants are at least three inches tall (or big enough to spray without hitting the seed leaves or bud) and weeds are beginning to appear, apply five gallons per acre of a herbicidal oil for cotton. These five gallons should be concentrated in the eight-inch area centering on the drill. The oil used should be one sold as a herbicidal oil for cotton. It should have a boiling range within 300 to 400 degrees F., about 20 to 24 percent aromatics, no more than 30 percent naphthenes, and less than two percent olefines and diolefines. The spray is applied through tee-jet tips set on parallel action spray shoes that run about five inches from the drill center. The spray fan must be flat; cone shaped patterns are not usable. One shoe is used on each side of the drill, and one should be slightly ahead of the other so that the two spray fans do not strike each other. Should these fans meet, an objectionable distortion of the spray pattern is obtained. The nozzles and tips should be set so that the spray fan is horizontal and strikes the young cotton stem no higher than one inch from the soil level. The spray equipment may be bought in assembled form or it may be built from blueprints available at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

Repeat the oil application as needed except that applications should be at least five days apart, and a total of no more than three applications should be made. Oil should not be applied after the bark begins to form or the small bark cracks begin to appear at the base of the stem. Oil should not be applied if



* Assistant agronomist, Division of Weed Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and Delta Branch of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. Reprinted from **Mississippi Farm Research**, monthly bulletin of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

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there is any appreciable indication of injury from previous oilings until that injury has healed.

If needed the middle cultivation described previously may be done with the oiling as one operation. Either oiling or middle cultivation may be done separately if there is need for only one of these operations at any given time.

When the cotton stems are 3/16-inch in diameter or larger, weed control should be carried on by the use of flame from the flat type burner. Middle cultivation may also be applied as one operation with the flame if needed.

Where chemical weed control is used, it may be necessary to flat weed or spot hoe weeds that are missed or plants not killed by the chemicals. A thorough hoeing is to be avoided as this brings too many fresh weed seeds to the surface and roughens the drill so that the efficiency of additional oil and flame applications is reduced.

• **Practice Number II** — Same as No. I except that the chemical applied before the cotton comes up is not used.

• **Practice Number III**—Same as No. I except that only the chemical applied before the cotton comes up is used. When the weeds begin to appear in the treated drill area, they are controlled by hoeing and regular cultivation practices at the farm operator's own discretion.

Conditions to be Considered in Selecting Practice to Use

• **Practice Number 1** — Use when the proper equipment is available, maximum assurance of successful chemical weed control is desired, and when the fields have been kept reasonably free of weeds in the past and where the principal weeds are annual weeds and grass. This practice is not recommended as a control for Johnson grass, nightshades, cocklebur, teaweed, Florida pursley, milkweed, buckvine, trumpet vine, red vine and other perennial vines. Where these weeds are present in limited numbers only, they need not eliminate the use of this practice.

• **Practice Number II**—This should have practically the same consideration as Practice I. The outlay or original cost for materials is decreased, but if unfavorable weather hinders or delays the first oil application, the effectiveness of chemical weed control will be endangered. The pre-emergence treatment found in Practices I and III offers some insurance against this unfavorable weather condition.

• **Practice Number III** — This may be used where one does not desire to use chemical post-emergence weed control but wishes some form of insurance against early unfavorable weather that may delay the first hoeing and cultivation. No one should expect this practice to control weeds for the entire season in the Delta area. The amount of hoe labor required may be reduced, but the greatest value of this practice probably lies in its insurance factor. The economics of this practice have not been thoroughly tested.

General Comments

The use of any form of chemical weed control will require strict attention to all details and extreme accuracy in material application as to rate and placement. It is suggested that the farm operator select the jet size, pressure, and tractor speed he wishes to use, and then actually check the output of his machine in the field using these factors before being satisfied that the rate of application is right. Such checks as these should be made as often as is practical, and particular care should be taken to see that the correct speed and pressure are maintained at all times.

Policy Commitee Stresses Need for Better Marketing

At a meeting in Washington last month the Agricultural Research Policy Committee expressed the belief that marketing research and related service programs are vital to the nation's mobilization effort.

The committee accordingly recommended to Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and other officials of USDA that marketing research and related services be expanded rather than reduced.

Production, Conservation Officials Named by PMA

Gus F. Geissler, administrator of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, has announced the appointment of Raub Snyder as PMA assistant administrator for production.

Richard B. Bridgforth of Virginia will serve as assistant to the assistant administrator for production and Charley Mays of Tennessee will be director of the Agricultural Conservation Programs (ACP) Branch.

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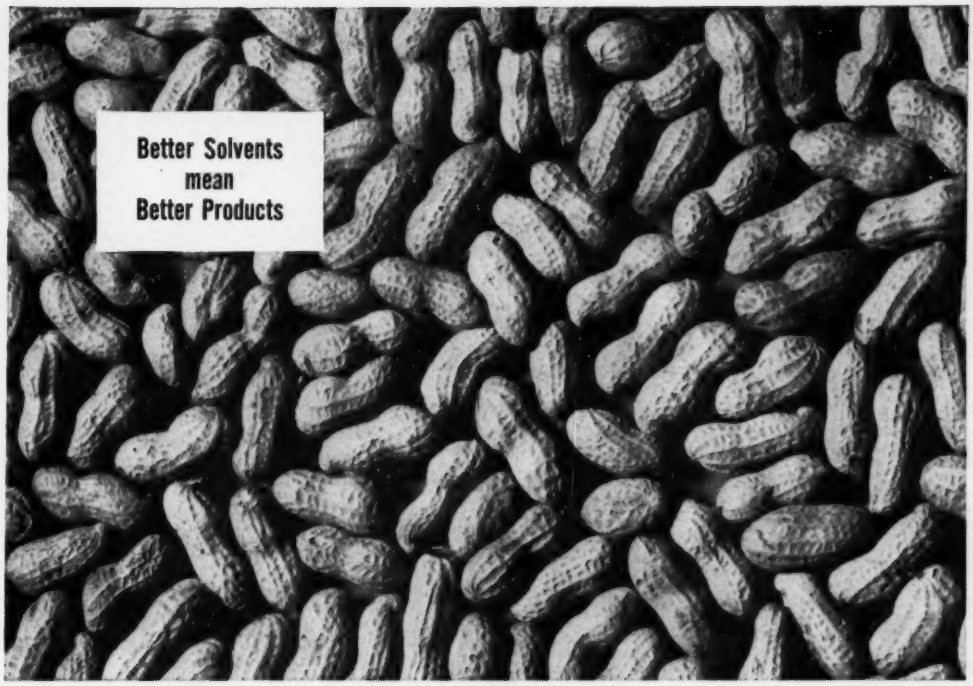

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Elected at May 4 Meet

Edd Bolivar Heads Tennessee Ginners

■ Ed Davis, RoEllen, is new vice-president, and W. T. Pigott, Milan, is reelected secretary-treasurer.

Key to continued profitable production of cotton in Tennessee is diversification, higher acre yields and mechanization of the crop, J. H. McLeod, dean of the University of Tennessee's School of Agriculture, told Tennessee ginners at their annual meeting in Jackson on May 4. Dean McLeod was one of the featured speakers at the meeting.

He stressed the trend of production to the west and cited instances where, in Tennessee, areas that once were important cotton producers either grow no cotton at all now or very little. One reason for this, he said, is that growers have learned you can't grow cotton profitably on poor land and small acreages.

But, he emphasized, "Tennessee is not going out of the cotton business." Not all the land in West Tennessee, he said, is adapted to vegetables or fruits, "so in this section it is cotton." He then went on to say that "to be safe in cotton production, we must throw other things in with it."

Albert Gore, member of Congress from Tennessee, was to address the meeting but could not attend. His place on the program was well filled by F. B. Caldwell, president of the Independent Oil Mill, Inc., Jackson, Miss. Mr. Caldwell, who spoke extemporaneously, warned the ginners about the encroachment of communism in this country and called on every American to be on the alert at all times to crush that tendency wherever it is found.

Claude L. Welch, head of the National Cotton Council's Division of Production and Marketing, reported to the ginners on the supply situation as it applies to steel for farm implements and gin machinery, fertilizer, insecticides and other requirements needed to produce a 16-million-bale crop this year. Mr. Welch flew to Jackson from Washington, where he had been for some time.

The annual report of Secretary-Treasurer W. T. Pigott, Milan, showed that the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association is in sound financial condition.

An interesting feature of the business program was the ginning forum led by Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., who is in charge of USDA's cotton ginning investigations. Others participating were John E. Ross of the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, and Charles Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., ginning specialist for the U.S. Extension Service.

The annual banquet held that night was a very interesting affair, with the tables attractively decorated with beautiful flowers. Many useful prizes were presented, and on behalf of the association Robert F. Patterson, secretary of the Trenton Cotton Oil Company, Trenton, Tenn., presented the retiring president, W. Burton Shibley, Newbern, with a "mechanized" golf bag. Mr. Patterson said this type of bag would fit Mr. Shibley perfectly since his gins and farms are all mechanized.

Robert Grove, Bemis, past president of the Tennessee association, introduced the banquet speaker, Dr. Charles N. Sharp, dean of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville. The first part of Dr. Sharp's address was humorous, and he kept everyone at the banquet in a continuous uproar with his description of how to grow stomach ulcers successfully. But the latter part of his address was filled with good, sound logic and dealt with the grave situation that we face today in our own country and throughout the world. The interest was such that you could have heard a pin drop in the room. An ovation was given Dr. Sharp at the end of his address.

At the election of officers Edd Knox Boyd, Bolivar, was elected president of the association, succeeding Mr. Shibley. Ed Davis, RoEllen, was elected vice-president and Mr. Pigott was reelected secretary-treasurer.

■ TOP—These eight ginners are all Tennesseeans and thoroughly enjoyed the convention at Jackson. Seated, l. to r., Harold Williams, Jackson; F. R. Weeks, Henderson; J. H. McCraw, Braden; Sam Denney, Milan. Standing, l. to r., Charles Hendrix, Jackson; Harlond Lett, Jackson; James Exum, Jackson; Milton Wilson, Arlington.

■ LOWER LEFT—A featured speaker at the convention was J. H. McLeod, University of Tennessee School of Agriculture, Knoxville.

■ LOWER RIGHT—W. Burton Shibley, left, retiring president of the association, who lives at Newbern; and W. T. Pigott, Milan, who was reelected secretary-treasurer of the association. Not present when picture was made are Ed Knox Boyd, Bolivar, new association president; and Ed Davis, RoEllen, new vice-president.

Dr. Reid Is President Of Corn Products Co.

Dr. Ernest W. Reid, vice-president in charge of the chemical and research division of Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y., corn oil mill operator, since he joined the company in 1943, has been elected president of the firm to succeed Morris Sayre, who has been named vice-chairman of the board.

Howard G. Wascher, who has retired as executive vice-president, has been elected chairman of the executive committee.

Peru's Oilseed Outturn Increases in 1950

Peru's 1950 vegetable oil production amounted to 20,500 short tons, a substantial increase over the 1949 and 1948 production of 17,460 and 16,725 tons, respectively. The 1950 recorded output consisted entirely of cottonseed oil, of which all but 2,780 tons was for edible purposes.

Production of sunflower seed oil was so low in 1950 that no estimate was made of commercial crushings. Output of this oil dropped from 395 tons in 1948 to 255 tons in 1949.

The 1950 imports of all types of vegetable fats and oils were almost double those of 1949, when imports were curtailed. They consisted chiefly of edible oils and amounted to 3,400 tons, more than a third greater than the 2,110 tons imported in 1949. Tallow, refined lard, and butter made up most of the 12,800 tons of fats and oils imported in 1950. Export of any type of oil or fat is prohibited in Peru as long as any local need exists.

Consumption of vegetable fats and oils in Peru is normally about 22,000 tons per year. In 1949 when imports were curtailed, the total quantity available for consumption was just under 20,000 tons. During 1950, with a larger local production of cottonseed oil and with increased imports, the total available supply rose to approximately 23,200 tons.

Production of vegetable fats and oils during 1951 is not expected greatly to exceed that of last year. It is probable, however, that due to high cotton prices there will be a somewhat larger harvest of cotton and cottonseed. The production of oil from sunflower seed, castor beans and flax is not expected to reach commercial proportions.

W. F. Straub Is Named Food Consultant on USDA Staff

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced the appointment to his staff of Walter F. Straub, food manufacturer from Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Straub will serve as a consultant on matters concerning marketing and food distribution. Among other things, he will review the marketing functions and organization of the Department and recommend any improvements found necessary.

In 1946 Mr. Straub served the Department as director of the emergency food program, the purpose of which was to provide food for relief shipment abroad during the immediate postwar period. Prior to that—from October 1943 to July 1944—he had served with the Office of Price Administration as director of civilian food distribution. During part of 1945 he surveyed food plants and studied manufacturing methods in enemy territory of Europe for the Technical Intelligence Branch of the Army.

Blasts Damage Soybean Mill at Cedar Rapids

Three explosions which apparently occurred in a three-story office and storage building at Cargill's Cedar Rapids, Iowa, soybean oil mill April 29 resulted in the building's being burned out completely and in damage to a five-story extraction tower. Cause of the blasts was not immediately determined.

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Photo Report

South Texas Cotton Tour

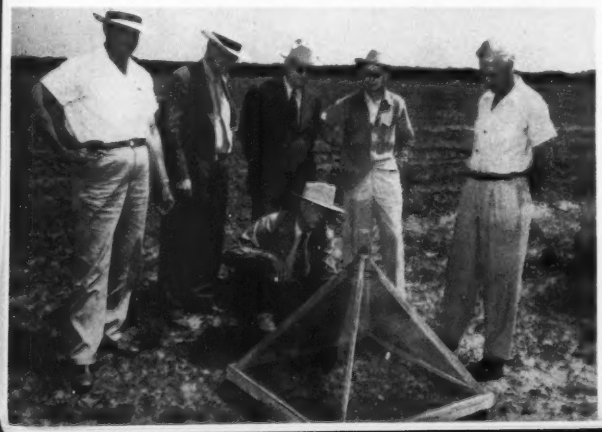
Cotton Variety Tests Observing cotton variety tests in Nueces County, Texas are, l. to r., D. J. Markwardt, USDA-BEPQ, Robstown; Eugene Beck, Nueces County Agent; Eugene Butler, editor, The Progressive Farmer, Dallas; Henry Wunderlich, South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Corpus Christi; D. M. McEachern, USDA-BEPQ, Corpus Christi; K. P. Ewing, USDA-BEPQ, Waco; C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas.

TEXAS' Coastal Bend area and Rio Grande Valley stand a good chance to set an all-time high record in cotton production this year, both in volume of production and acre yields. That is the conclusion reached by a group that toured these two important cotton areas of the state the last week in April. Making the tour were C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; K. P. Ewing, of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Waco; Eugene Butler, editor of The Progressive Farmer and chairman of the Insect Control Section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas; and Ivan J. Campbell, vice-president and editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Around Corpus Christi and in other sections of the Coastal Bend, the crop is about two weeks late. Cotton was up to a fine stand, the fields were unusually clean, and insect damage slight. Early this week from a half to an inch and a half of rain fell over the entire Coastal Bend, further boosting prospects for a record crop in that area. The rains came at a very opportune time, and long-range prospects are favorable for additional rainfall in May and June.

In the Rio Grande Valley, the crop as a whole is about four weeks late, with a considerable variation in the age of the crop. Most early planted cotton was killed by the freeze, but was replanted. Generally, insect damage has been slight, but later reports say bollworms, aphids, fleahoppers, lygus bugs and other insects

Pink Bollworm Cage USDA-BEPQ's Division of Pink Bollworm Control maintains six pink bollworm cages located in 6 Coastal Bend counties. Among other things, cages provide information as to how rapidly the insect emerges and when the peak of emergence is reached. Observing one of the cages is the same group shown in photo at top of page, with exception of Mr. Spencer.



Citrus . . . to Cotton Texas' Rio Grande Valley had about 8 million citrus trees (grapefruit and orange) when the Feb. 1951 freeze hit, killing about half of them. Many of the estimated 4 million trees left are badly damaged and some of these will not survive. In photo, cotton at left is on land from which killed trees were cleared. Trees at right are badly damaged.

are attacking many fields. At this writing most dry-land cotton in the Valley is not suffering unduly because of lack of moisture, but good rains are still needed to make a crop.

Much land in the Valley formerly in citrus and vegetables has been planted to cotton. Citrus prospects, because of heavy losses in the Feb. 1951 freeze, are

Cotton Fills Gap

Shown at right is citrus grove with 4 rows of cotton planted between the rows of trees. Damage to the citrus industry in the February freeze was so great that owners of groves have been hard pressed to make profitable use of their land. To fill the gap, many have planted cotton between the rows of trees and others, whose groves were a complete loss, have cleared the land of dead trees and planted cotton. It is expected that many will continue to plant cotton on old citrus land as long as the price is good, although some have cleared the land and will put out new trees.

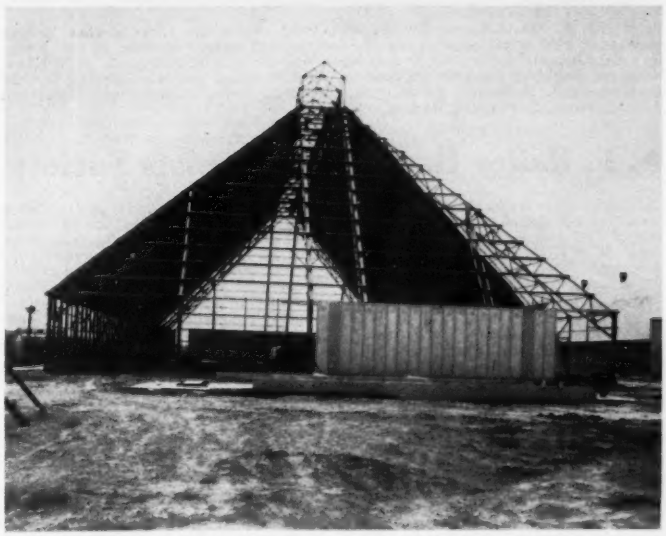
poor for the next few years at least, and cotton can be expected to take up much of the slack for some time to come. Fact is, many growers have turned to cotton as their best cash crop and do not expect to go back to citrus.

Pink bollworm infestation in the Coastal Bend and the Valley is expected to be light this year, due to good farm cleanup following the 1950 harvest and the fine work of farmers and USDA-BEPQ's Division of Pink Bollworm Control.

The group ended the week with a tour of the Matamoros area of Mexico, to

New Seed Storage

Rio Grande Valley acreage under permit for cotton planting totaled 914,837 acres at the planting deadline (April 25), with conditions generally favorable for a big crop. Insect damage has been light so far, the crop is up to a good stand generally and is not suffering unduly from drouth. One of the two cottonseed oil mills at Harlingen, in Cameron County, is building a new 10,000-ton seed house (photo at right) in anticipation of a big cotton crop. In addition, a new cooperative oil mill is being constructed at Harlingen, which will give that city a total of three big plants.



observe the cotton crop south of the border and obtain a first-hand picture of that country's new, important irrigation project. A photo report on the Matamoros area will be found on pages 11-12-13-14 of this issue.

Spray Tests

About 70 percent of the irrigated cotton in the Valley received at least one early application of poison. Generally, applications were made as a preventive measure, but in some instances poisons were applied to kill heavy cutworm populations. In photo at right, group inspects insecticide test plots in the Valley. In the group are, l. to r., Dr. George Wene, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Weslaco; C. B. Spencer; K. P. Ewing; and A. N. (Andy) White, associate county agent for three Valley counties. Tests were made to determine effectiveness of several of the newer spray formulations in early season control.

A. D. RICH, Filtrol Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., holds the silver pitcher. Others looking at golf prizes donated for the forty-second annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in New Orleans May 1-3 are, left to right, J. A. Kime, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, general chairman for the convention; A. E. Bailey, HumKo Co., Memphis, Tenn., incoming president; and J. G. Kroonen, Rotterdam, Holland.

A. E. Bailey Heads Oil Chemists Society

Election of officers for the 1951-52 term was announced at the annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society May 2 in New Orleans, at the Roosevelt Hotel, following a mail balloting on the part of the membership earlier in the season.

Incoming officers are: president, A. E. Bailey, research director for The HumKo Company, Memphis, Tenn.; vice-president, E. M. James, assistant to the technical adviser to the board of Lever Brothers Co., New York, N. Y.; secretary, T. H. Hopper, head, Analytical and Physical Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.; treasurer, J. J. Vollertsen, retired chief of chemical research development for Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill.; and three members-at-large—A. R. Baldwin, research chemist, Corn Products Co., Argo, Ill.; J. C. Konen, research director, Archer - Daniels - Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; and C. E. Morris, production manager, Refinery Division, Armour and Co., Chicago.

Serving with these newly elected officers on the Governing Board will be four past presidents: J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, 1950; V. C. Mehlenbacher, Swift and Co., Chicago, 1949; C. P. Long, Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1948; and R. T. Milner, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., 1947.

Dr. R. W. Bates, chairman of the Smalley Foundation, awarded the cup for overall highest proficiency in the determination of oil and nitrogen to P. D. Cretien, Texas Testing Laboratories, Dallas, Texas. Second place was awarded to R. C. Pope, Pope Testing Laboratories, Dallas.

At a meeting of the Oil Color Committee, the failure of the new photometric method for the determination of oil color to gain results corresponding with those obtained by the Lovibond method when applied to certain Texas oils was discussed. No recommendation was made to attempt to alter the method. Additional work on methods of standardization of instruments is contemplated. The desirability of the establishment of a secondary color standard in the red region is to be studied. Suggested secondary color standard consists of a standard solution of cobalt chloride. Collaborative work by all users of the method toward its improvement is recommended.

Texas State Fair to Base Show on Extension Work

The State Fair of Texas, working closely with officials of Texas A. & M. College System, is blueprinting an entirely new type of agriculture show for the 1951 exposition, Oct. 6-21, R. L. Thornton, fair president, has announced.

The show will be a balanced, correlated and highly-educational panorama of the state's agriculture as represented by the 14 agricultural extension districts of the A. & M. System.

Each district will have its own large exhibit, built from information on scientific agriculture furnished "from the grass roots level" by district and home agents and the committees they will designate.

This is one of the best informed groups of men and women in Texas on the state's agriculture because of their close daily contact with farmers and ranchers in their districts, Thornton said.

"The result should be the most outstanding agriculture show in fair history," Thornton predicted. "We are investing more money in this effort than in any previous agriculture show to give the fair's 2,000,000 visitors a better concept of the industry's varied output from the Panhandle to the Valley and from the Piney Woods country to the Big Bend."

Thornton added that fair officials consider agriculture the most important industry in Texas, and believe this tribute to farms and ranches of the state will provide the show the industry deserves, one which will appeal strongly to both rural and urban folk.

The plan was developed at a meeting early in 1951 between A. & M. and fair officials, including Gibb Gilchrist, chancellor of the Texas A. & M. College System; G. G. Gibson, director of the Extension Service; Ben Cabell, general chairman of the fair's agriculture and livestock committee; E. C. Inglish, chairman of the agriculture committee; W. H. Hitzelberger, fair vice-president; J. H. Stewart, executive vice-president and general manager; and Ray W. Wilson, manager of the livestock and agriculture departments.

The plan was later endorsed by a conference of the district agents and specialists of the Extension Service.

Census Reports Sharp Drop In Number of U. S. Farms

Preliminary figures from the 1950 census of agriculture announced by Census Bureau Director Roy V. Peel indicate a sizeable decline in the number of farms in the U.S.

The tentative farm count last year came to 5,379,043, a "real" drop of at least 280,000 for the first five postwar years and at least 500,000—or about eight percent—for the last decade.

Three major movements, the census indicated, appear to have contributed to that result:

(1) A trend toward combining small farms into large ones—most pronounced west of the Mississippi River.

(2) A trend away from tenant farming — most pronounced in the South, where tenant farming has been most prevalent.

(3) A trend away from production of food for home use or sale, resulting from (a) acquisition of farm land by city dwellers for residential uses only and (b) rural people taking jobs in nearby city industries and dropping production of food.

An increase in the number of farms from 1940 to 1950 appeared in only three states, California and the two Carolinas.

The preliminary figures showed "large actual decreases," the bureau said, in the number of farms in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New England, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Himebaugh Joins OFAR, Webster Is Advanced

Keith Himebaugh, who has been director of information for USDA for the last seven years, has joined the staff of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations to assist Point Four countries in development of agricultural extension information services.

R. L. Webster, associate director of information since 1946, has been named director of information by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan.

There's No Foolin' Around Here

CULTIVATION of little cotton is always a problem, because crusting chokes the small plants and often is the cause of soreshin disease. The rotary hoe speeds cultivation and often cuts down the hoe bill from 25 to 50 percent. The cotton is NOT hurt, but is greatly benefited by this simple operation. The rotary hoe rig pictured handles 5 rows at a time—and, the experts say, the weighted sacks shown are not necessary. Let the rig run "as is." Each year more and more farmers are discovering the efficiency and economy of the rotary hoe in profitable cotton production.

Belgian Congo Cotton Crop Estimate Is Lowered

Trade estimates have placed the 1950-51 production of cotton north of the equator in the Belgian Congo at 95,000 bales (500 pounds gross), or 25 percent below last year's crop of 126,000 bales.

Picking of the crop was completed in February. Unseasonable rains during the usual dry season when the bolls were opening, combined with an insect infestation, caused a reduced production estimate.

Prospects in the area south of the equator are for a crop equalling the 1949-50 harvest of 108,000 bales, possibly increasing up to 119,000 bales. Picking in this region will begin in June, continuing through August. Total Belgian Congo cotton crop for 1950-51 is expected to be about 205,000 bales.

Cotton grown in the Congo is all of the American Upland type. The replacement of the Triumph Big Boll variety because of its susceptibility to wilt was completed in 1950-51. In the north the principal variety is Stoneville, while in the south Gar, a hybrid of Triumph Big Boll and the South African U4 variety, is grown. Both of these varieties have a staple length of 15/16 inch to one inch. Another variety designated by the number 14-125, a hybrid of Allen Long Staple and U4, is also grown in the south. The staple length of this variety ranges from 1-1/32 inches to 1-1/16 inches. The grades are high in the Congo because of generally good weather and sorting by the natives after hand picking.

More than half of the cotton exported from the Congo goes to Belgium, some being reexported from there. In 1950 almost 145,000 bales, or 66 percent of the total exports, went to Belgium.

Robert Burgher's Condition Is Much Improved

Robert Burgher, well-known Dallas, Texas, sales representative for Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga., bagging firm, has been confined to the hospital for the last few weeks with a blood-stream infection. Mr. Burgher reports that he is much improved at this time, and hopes to be out of the hospital and calling on his friends in the trade very shortly.

Thailand's Vegetable Oilseed And Oil Situation

Thailand's oil-producing corps include coconuts—the most important—peanuts, soybeans, cottonseed, sesame seed and castor beans, according to reports to USDA.

It is estimated that between three and five million coconut trees are in bearing throughout the country, including innumerable small stands. Commercial plantings are confined principally to the southern and southeastern sections of the kingdom, including a few islands in the Gulf of Siam. Yields per tree are estimated at from 50 to 60 nuts per year, giving a total annual production of from 200 to 300 million nuts. A considerable part of this crop is used for the production of fresh coconut meat, a popular ingredient in many Siamese dishes, and for the milk only—in which case the meat is not utilized.

Total production of coconut oil expressed for sun-dried copra during 1950 is estimated at about 10,000 short tons—probably no increase since 1948.

Export permits for 1,000 tons of coconut oil were issued during the year, though a larger volume of exports may have been made. Local consumption of coconut oil during 1950 is believed to have amounted to about 9,000 tons. This oil is used principally for soap making.

Peanut acreage reportedly is increasing. Area and production in 1950 are estimated at 16,000 acres and 7,000 tons of shelled nuts. About 6,000 tons were crushed, giving an oil yield of 2,400 tons. Apparently all peanut oil is consumed locally, also for soap making.

The 1950 soybean harvest is estimated at 12,000 tons (400,000 bushels) from 30,000 acres. A large part of the crop was used for oil production. Exports were reported, officially, to have increased slightly from 1949, but specific quantities were not reported.

Cottonseed output in 1950 is placed at 2,000 tons. This was used entirely within the country for oil production.

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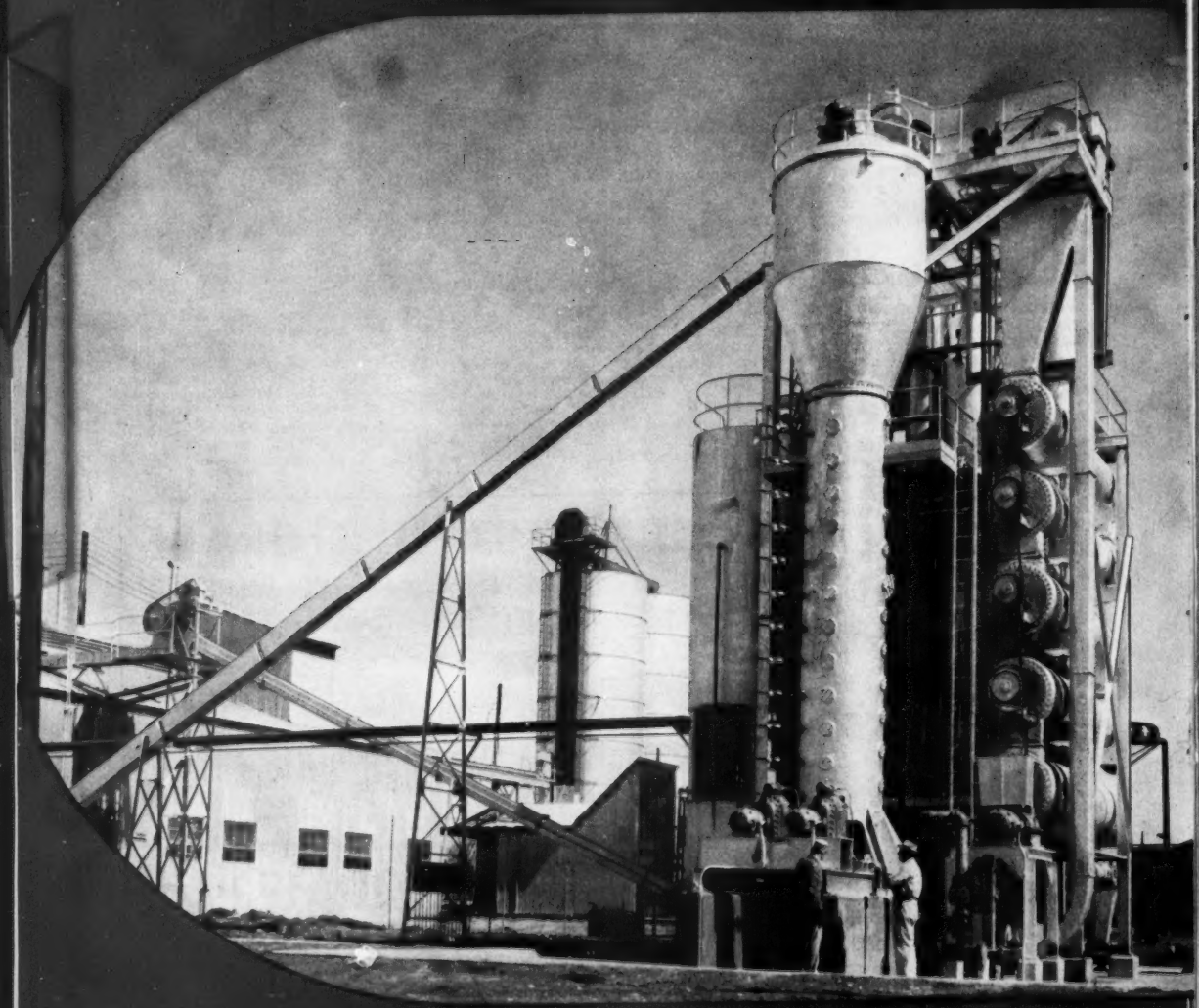

chosen again!

SHERMAN, TEXAS

The Anderson Exsolex process has been chosen again. This time by the General Vegetable Oil Co., for their newly completed Sherman, Texas, oil mill. This 400-ton all Anderson Exsolex installation including Pre-Expellers, preparation equipment, and a solvent extraction plant is further evidence of the acceptance of Exsolex as the ultimate in oil milling since it produces more quality oil and meal per ton than any other process. The first of a series of patent applications covering the Exsolex process has been officially allowed and U. S. Patent 2551254 has been granted by the patent office. Further applications are pending.

PRODUCTION RESULTS—in a test run the oil mill operated at the rate of 400 tons of cottonseed capacity, producing an amazing residual oil in the extraction meal of .33%, bettering the guaranteed production of .56% on 400-ton capacity! Utilities consumption also remained lower than the guaranteed values. And most important, the quality of the oil produced was even better than the usual hydraulic oil with a very light color, and the meal was of superb quality.

MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PLANT—The new Sherman, Texas, oil mill takes full advantage of the *operating versatility* offered by the Exsolex system. Although the test runs were made on cottonseed, future plans call for operation on soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed. Such versatility permits any oil miller to utilize his capital and equipment profitably for longer periods of the year and permits switching from one material to meet market conditions or production plans.

SIX MILLS SUPPLY MEATS—Another very interesting milling aspect is that this central Exsolex plant is processing cottonseed meats that are prepared in six outlying delinting and dehulling mills located up to 160 miles away. This unusual practice is possible for three reasons. First, the versatility in the capacity of Exsolex makes it easy to process whatever quantity of meats are furnished by the outlying mills. Second, since it has been proved that cottonseed meats may be transported and then processed with a negligible increase in free fatty acids, the centrally located Exsolex plant makes possible the production of high quality oil from meats transported from outlying mills. Third, since cottonseed meats bulk heavier than cottonseed, the meats can be hauled economically over longer distances than cottonseed itself to a bigger, centrally located Exsolex plant.

MANY MORE EXSOLEX INSTALLATIONS—Many other oil millers have already contracted for or have under construction Exsolex installations. You, too, will discover it pays to investigate Exsolex. Write today.

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Screw Conveyor Announces New Works Manager

Russell B. Maas, president and general manager of Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind., has announced the appointment of Terry W. Edwards as works manager.

TERRY W. EDWARDS

Mr. Edwards will head all manufacturing divisions of the company and the material and production controls section. He went with Screw Conveyor Corporation from the U.S. Slicing Machine Co., of LaPorte, Ind., where he had charge of all manufacturing and engineering departments.

U. K. Maintains High Level Of Fat and Oil Supplies

The United Kingdom imported 1,656,000 short tons of oilseeds, fats, and oils on an oil equivalent basis in 1950—just about the same as in 1949—according to reports to USDA.

Excluding whale oil production on United Kingdom ships, net imports (oil equivalent) totaled 1,540,000 short tons in both 1949 and 1950. This is slightly above the 1938 level of imports when domestic production, including whale oil, ran about 100,000 tons higher than in 1950.

Total requirements at the present rate of consumption are about 1,870,000 short tons per year. Domestic production, including the catch of United Kingdom whaling ships in foreign waters, accounts for some 185,000 tons. Thus the United Kingdom is dependent on imports for 90 percent of its supplies. This dependence on outside sources increases to more than 95 percent if the oils from United Kingdom whaling ships are classified as imports. In 1949-50 domestic slaughter fat and lard production yielded only 55,000 tons, followed by butter at 21,000 tons. The only other domestic sources were small quantities of linseed oil and herring oil.

There were some rather pronounced shifts in the import pattern as between 1949 and 1950. Total imports of oilseeds fell from 1.43 million tons to 1.32 million tons, partly because of a sharp decline in flaxseed imports from India and Uruguay. British West Africa maintained heavy but slightly reduced shipments of palm kernels, amounting to 508,200 tons in 1950 compared with 513,700 tons in 1949. Palm kernels hold first place in the imported oil seed tonnage. British West Africa was also the principal supplier of peanuts but reduced its rate of shipment of shelled nuts from 383,900 tons in 1949 to 356,400 tons in 1950. Unshelled nuts were also down slightly. Soybean imports fell from 30,000 to 4,000 tons. The declines noted above were partially offset by increased imports of castor beans, copra and cottonseed.

Imports of processed oils rose from 487,000 tons to 552,000 tons. Increases occurred in castor oil, linseed oil, palm oil, sunflower oil and safflower oil. These increases were partially offset by a sharp reduction in coconut oil (Ceylon was virtually out of the United Kingdom market in 1950) and by small reductions in cottonseed oil, tung oil and olive oil. Palm oil accounted for nearly half the total imports of vegetable oils in 1949 and 1950. Imports of animal and marine fats, excluding butter and lard, but including production of United Kingdom whaling ships, increased from 241,000 tons in 1949 to 259,000 in 1950. Butter imports rose from 355,000 to 377,000 tons with increased shipments from Denmark more than offsetting declines in shipments from Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands. Imports of lard dropped sharply from 38,500 to about 2,000 tons.

About six months supply of fats and oils is on hand in the United Kingdom, according to trade sources, and forward purchases under firm contracts probably assure an additional supply for five or six months. Thus the present stock position is good and the government will endeavor to continue to maintain large stocks of fats and oils and oil-bearing materials as a part of an emergency stockpiling program. At the same time there is evidence of a "go slow" sentiment among United Kingdom buyers in the belief that world prices have swung too far on the high side and that substantial price declines may be in prospect.

Support Price Announced For 1951 Peanut Crop

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has announced a minimum average support price of $230.56 per ton for 1951 crop farmers stock peanuts of all types. This minimum average support level reflects 88 percent of the April 15 parity price of $262 per ton (13.1 cents per pound) in accordance with "sliding scale" provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The announced minimum average support price represents an increase of $14.56 per ton over the average support price for 1950-crop peanuts. Support for the 1950-crop at $216 per ton was based on 90 percent of parity as of Aug. 1, 1950. The new support price will prevail for 1951-crop peanuts unless the supply position or a higher level of parity at the beginning of the crop year Aug. 1. requires a higher level of support.

• Texas cotton producers harvested an average of 205 pounds of lint per acre last year despite unfavorable weather and heavy insect infestations. This compares with the 1939-48 average of 170 pounds per acre.

U. S. Tung Oil Imports Increase in 1950

The United States imported 56,242 tons of tung oil during 1950—considerably more than the 32,484 tons received in 1949 but 5,000 tons less than the average tonnage of prewar years. The bulk of the oil continued to come from China. (The Chinese embargo on shipments to the U.S. became effective in mid-December 1950).

Substantial quantities arrived from Argentina the past two years—8,244 tons in 1949 and 9,306 tons in 1950. These were the first shipments to the U.S. from this country.

Quotes on Cotton

Prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas

COTTON IS VERSATILE—"Any evaluation of cotton should include its importance as a source of food, feed and fertilizer. Cottonseed can contribute richly to the expansion of livestock production." — Fred P. Johnson, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

•

CUT COSTS 65 PERCENT—"Many farmers have cut the cost of the hoe bill on their cotton by 65 percent during the last two years. They did it with the rotary hoe tractor attachment."—Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service.

•

CAN'T AFFORD BUGS—"Cotton farmers this year simply cannot afford to let insects cause any appreciable reduction in yield."—Ivan J. Campbell, editor, "The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

•

COTTON-CATTLE WORK WELL—"Cattle fit into diversified farming with cotton as one of the major products. There's no conflict between cattle and cotton."—P. O. Davis, Alabama Extension Director.

•

WILL NOT FAIL—"American farmers have never failed to answer the call of their government in a national emergency, and cotton growers will not fail once they realize the real threat of the cotton shortage to our national security."—Carolina Cooperator.

•

PLANT RIGHT—"If there is any chance that you will harvest cotton mechanically next fall, plant it right this spring. Fields must be prepared carefully to get best results with mechanical harvesters."—Farm and Ranch-Southern Agriculturist.

•

WIDENING USAGES—"The scientist and King Cotton are working together to adapt nature's nearly perfect fiber to steadily widening usage." — Advertisement by Anderson, Clayton & Co.

1950-51 Report on

Cotton Ginning and Marketing Charges

Results of a study of charges for cotton ginning and marketing services, and comparisons with the cost of similar services during the previous season, have been released by the Cotton Branch, USDA-PMA. This study was conducted under the direction of John W. Wright, chief, Research and Testing Division, Cotton Branch. Collection of the original data was made possible by the cooperation of field representatives of the Cotton Branch and the ginners, compressmen and warehousemen who furnished the information.

• **Ginning Charges**—Cotton growers paid $11.19 on the average for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross weight bale during the 1950-51 season. This amount represents an increase of 72 cents per bale or 6.9 percent above the similar charge in 1949-50.

Charges for bagging and ties in 1950-51 averaged $3.45 per bale, or about 31 percent of the total ginning charge.

Ginning charges in 1950-51 by states ranged from $17.51 per standard weight bale in Missouri to $7.24 in Virginia. In Missouri, charges in 1950-51 were greater than those of 1949-50 by about 27 percent, or $3.72 per bale. Ginning charges increased only moderately in Mississippi but advanced appreciably in other South Central states, including Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana.

In the Southeast, the cost of ginning in 1950-51 increased by from 11 to 15 percent in all states except Virginia, where charges were 33 cents per 500-pound bale less than for the previous season.

Charges declined 56 cents per standard weight bale in New Mexico, as compared with 1949-50, and increased from four to six percent in Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas and California.

Production of American Egyptian cotton totaled 57,279 bales in 1950-51 and the charges for ginning this extra long staple cotton on roller gins averaged $21.06 per standard weight bale as compared with $18.20 per bale in 1949-50.

• **Pounds of Seed Cotton Required for a 500-Pound Gross Weight Bale**—Growers in 1950-51 hauled, on the average, 1,356 pounds of hand-picked seed cotton to gins in order to obtain a 500-pound gross weight bale. For cotton harvested by hand-snapping, 1,949 pounds of seed cotton were required. Growers of American Egyptian cotton were required to hand-pick 1,606 pounds of seed cotton to provide a 500-pound bale.

• **Methods of Harvesting**—About 71 percent of the 1950-51 cotton crop was harvested by hand-picking, 21 percent by hand-snapping and the remaining eight percent by other methods such as picking or stripping by machine. About four-fifths of the cotton crop in Oklahoma and very nearly one-half of that in Texas was hand-snapped but most of the cotton elsewhere was hand-picked. An appreciable volume of cotton, however, was harvested in California by machine picking.

• **Purchase of Cotton by Ginners**—Usually growers sell from one-fifth to one-third of the cotton harvested each season to ginners. In 1950-51 sales by growers to ginners represented 32 percent of the cotton crop.

• **Services Incident to Marketing**—Each season most of the cotton moves to public storage facilities soon after ginning. Upon arrival at warehouses, bales are weighed, sampled, tagged, covered by individual bale receipt and placed in storage, this composite service being termed "receiving." In 1950-51, the average charge for receiving cotton was 65 cents per bale. The monthly storage charge averaged 35 cents per bale. These charges are practically identical with those in effect the previous season.

Most gin bales are compressed to smaller size in order to reduce cost of transportation to mills or ports. Charges for compressing bales averaged $1.17 per bale for standard density and $1.31 per bale for high density, an increase of 10 cents and two cents per bale, respectively, above charges for the same services in 1949-50.

J. W. Gray, Mississippi Ginner, Dies April 26

Funeral services for J. W. Gray, ginner and planter of Coahoma County, Miss., were held April 27 at Clarksdale, Miss. Mr. Gray, who was 59, died of a heart attack April 26. He was director and former secretary of the Dublin, Miss., gin.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, James W. Gray, Jr., Dublin, and Graham Gray, Chicago, Ill.; and a sister, Mrs. Agnes Gaines, Memphis, Tenn.

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COMPUTING A CEILING PRICE

The National Cottonseed Products Association, in a recent News Letter, lists for its membership steps that must be taken to compute a ceiling price under OPS Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR 22).

IN ITS NEWS LETTER mailed to members early this month the National Cottonseed Products Association included a description of what it considers the simplest method of computing a ceiling price under OPS Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR 22).

"The regulation," NCPA Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory told the oil mills, "is long and complicated, and is based upon the theory that manufacturers can or should be held to prices that reflect only the rise in direct labor and materials costs since June 24, 1950. Any manufacturer who had gross sales under $250,000 during his last fiscal year may elect not to use the regulation and may continue to operate under the General Ceiling Price Regulation."

As pointed out in the News Letter, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake or meal, and linters are exempt from the new order. Oil is covered specifically by CPR 6, while meal and linters continue under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Hulls, apparently by accident, fall within the terms of the regulation. The regulation is scheduled to become effective May 28, 1951, but the tremendous volume of paper work involved may cause postponement as it has in the case of similar orders affecting retailers.

NCPA lists the following steps through which the manufacturer must go to compute the ceiling price of a commodity under CPR 22:

■ 1. Start with the highest price at which he sold or contracted to sell the commodity during the "base period" to his "largest buying class of purchaser." On cottonseed hulls, for example, this would be the carlot price unless some seller had given a discount on a sale of more than one car. The "base period" is either April 1-June 24, 1950 or any previous calendar quarter ending not earlier than Sept. 30, 1949. The price he selects on this basis is his "base period price."

■ 2. He must next calculate a "labor cost adjustment." First step is to compute the dollar amounts of his net sales and his factory payroll (for entire business) for his last fiscal year ending not later than Dec. 31, 1950. He may not include in "factory payroll" payments made to administrative, sales, advertising or research personnel or to employees engaged in major repairs or replacement of plant and equipment.

■ 3. He must divide the dollar amount of factory payroll by the dollar amount of net sales. The resulting percentage is his "labor cost ratio."

■ 4. He then takes the dollar amount of his "factory payroll" for the last payroll period in the "base period" and computes how much this payroll would have been on the basis of wage rates in effect on March 15, 1951. This is called "recomputed payroll." To it he may add the dollar amount of any increase in "fringe benefit" that has been granted between the end of his base period and March 15, 1951.

■ 5. He then divides the difference between the base period payroll and the recomputed payroll by the amount of the base period payroll. The resulting percentage is his "wage increase factor."

■ 6. He next multiplies his "labor cost ratio" by his "wage increase factor" to obtain a "labor cost adjustment factor."

■ 7. The base period price is then multiplied by the "labor cost adjustment factor" to obtain a "labor cost adjustment." This can be added to the "base period price."

■ 8. The manufacturer must then calculate a "materials cost adjustment." He first takes his net sales for his last fiscal year, as above.

■ 9. He must multiply the physical amount of each "manufacturing material" (includes raw materials, packages and containers, and purchased fuel and energy) used in his business during the fiscal year by the dollars and cents change in the net cost per unit of such material to him between the end of his "base period" and Dec. 31, 1950. (For certain materials, he may use March 15, 1951 instead of Dec. 31, 1950).

■ 10. He adds up the increases computed in (9), subtracting any decreases.

■ 11. The result of (10) is then divided by net sales to obtain a "materials cost adjustment factor."

■ 12. He next multiplies the "base period price" of the commodity by the "materials cost adjustment factor." The resulting "materials cost adjustment" may be added to the "base period price."

■ 13. The sum of the "base period price," the "labor cost adjustment" and the "material cost adjustment" is the ceiling price.

"The foregoing is a brief description of what we consider the simplest method of computing a ceiling price under this regulation," Mr. Gregory said. "There is an alternative method of computing the labor cost adjustment, and at least four alternative methods of computing the materials cost adjustment. There are a large number of provisions covering special situations. The whole order covers 45 pages of fine print and we frankly doubt that anyone—even in OPS—understands it completely.

"The order calls for the filing, by May 28, of a copy of Public Form No. 8 for each product that is covered by the regulation. If the ceiling computed by a manufacturer on any product exceeds his ceiling under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, he must send his report to OPS by registered mail and must wait 15 days before he can sell at the increased ceiling price.

"Some mills have raised the question as to whether they must file this report when they have already sold their entire production of hulls. We do not have an official answer to this question. The penalty for not filing the report is that a manufacturer may not sell any commodity subject to the regulation. Such a penalty would not concern a mill that has no hulls to sell—at least until the new crop year. Upon checking with OPS, we find that it was not intended to include hulls within the regulation and that it is planned to remove them. Mills which will have hulls to sell after May 28, the effective date of CPR 22, may wish to await OPS action before filing this lengthy report."

Lipscomb Speaks to Feed Manufacturers

"One of the greatest jobs we face as Americans is to rid this nation as quickly as possible of the whole price program, and to see that we take the difficult but necessary steps on which the control of inflation actually depends," Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, director of sales promotion and public relations, National Cotton Council, told the American Feed Manufacturers Association at Chicago May 11.

Tracing the steady decline of the American dollar in the last ten years, the speaker warned that the greatest of all our domestic perils is the "danger that we may lose both our military and home front campaigns through needless collapse of our economic strength."

The only way in which prices can be controlled, he stressed, is through an increase in the supply of goods or a decrease in the supply of money. He pointed out that a price control law neither decreases the money nor increases the goods.

Educational Service Aids Livestock Man

Lee Berwick, a Hereford breeder at St. Joseph, La., is a strong believer in the value of the work done by field representatives of the NCPA Educational Service, as a result of a recent experience.

Field Representative Dalton Gandy visited Mr. Berwick recently, and when they visited his pasture they found about 10 of his best cows and a $1,500 bull bloated from grazing clover. Obtaining medicine, Mr. Berwick and Mr. Gandy worked into the night doctoring the cattle.

Their prompt action prevented any deaths, and Mr. Berwick estimates that it saved him possible losses amounting to between $5,000 and $10,000. He added that he has always used cottonseed feed products, but that he is going to use them a lot more in the future.

Farm Income, Costs, Net Income All Rise

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings in the first four months of 1951 are estimated at 8.3 billion dollars. This total compares with seven billion dollars for the corresponding months last year, a period that marked the end of a two-year decline in prices received by farmers.

Farmers' costs of production also were up from 1950 levels. Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production during the first quarter of 1951 averaged 13 percent higher than a year earlier. Farm wage rates, taxes, and interest charges were above those of last year. As a result only part of the 1.3 billion dollar increase in cash receipts is expected to be reflected in farmers' net income for the year 1951. Nevertheless, realized net income of farm operators will be above 1950 levels, the low point of a three-year decline.

The four-month total of cash receipts from livestock and livestock products is estimated at 5.7 billion dollars, compared with 4.4 billion dollars for the corresponding period last year. As the volume of marketings was about the same as a year earlier, this increase in receipts reflected the general rise in livestock prices. Crop receipts may total 2.6 billion dollars for the period, about the same as a year ago. Crop prices averaged higher than in the same months of 1950, but the volume of marketings was smaller.

Most of this year's increase in total cash receipts has been in meat animals, but there have also been substantial gains in receipts from dairy products and from poultry and eggs.

• **Cash Receipts in March** — Farmers' cash receipts from marketings in March totaled approximately 2.1 billion dollars, 13 percent above February and 27 percent more than a year ago. The gain over February was due to a larger volume of sales—because of the longer month—as prices declined slightly on the average. Prices averaged about 30 percent above March 1950, however, and volume was only a little smaller than a year ago.

The increase over February was due mostly to larger receipts from livestock and products. March receipts from meat animals, dairy products, and poultry and eggs were each above February, with larger marketings in each case accounting for most of the gain. Total cash receipts from these sources were about 1.5 billion dollars, or 20 percent above the previous month. Compared with last March, total livestock receipts increased about 30 percent due to higher prices.

Crop receipts in March were around 0.6 billion dollars, almost the same as in February but about 15 percent above March 1950. Receipts from most of the principal crops were up from the corresponding month last year, mainly because of higher prices, but receipts from fruits were lower.

• **Cash Receipts in April** — April receipts from farm marketings are likely to be around 1.9 billion dollars—1.4 billion from livestock and products and 0.5 billion from crops. This total represents a small decline from March, reflecting seasonally smaller marketings and possibly a slight drop in average prices received. Compared with April 1950, it is expected that higher prices may raise total cash receipts about 25 percent, with the increase a little greater for livestock than for crops. Sizeable gains over April 1950 are expected in most of the major commodity groups.

1951 Edition of Soybean Blue Book Is Printed

Information concerning the soybean industry, now among the nation's most important farm crops from a cash value standpoint, is presented in the 1951 edition of the Soybean Blue Book, according to Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the American Soybean Association. The book is published by the association.

Assembled for quick reference are tables on production of soybeans by states and years, with prices and utilization of beans, meal and oil. There are directories of processors, oil refiners and manufacturing concerns using soy products in their operations, as well as those offering services to the soybean industry.

A large, comprehensive chart, prepared by General Mills, Inc., showing the utilization of soybeans, is included in this year's edition, the fifth to be published.

The book is available at $1 per copy from the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

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Chile Increases Oilseed Output

Although production of edible oils from domestic seed reached a record level during 1950, Chile imported about one-fifth of its edible oil requirements from foreign sources. The government has continued its policy of subsidizing Chilean oil processors and consumers through favorable exchange rates on imported semi-refined oils, but crushers have been permitted this year to raise prices paid to farmers for sunflower seed, and some increase in the relatively low ceiling prices of edible oils may be authorized.

Oil crushers and refiners report that 6,060 tons of semi-refined sunflower seed oil were imported into Chile from Argentina in 1950. Oil refiners contracted to purchase 3,860 tons of semi-refined oil for delivery during Jan.-April 1951. This includes 2,750 tons of sunflower oil from Argentina, 550 tons of soybean oil from the U.S. and 550 tons of peanut oil from the Union of South Africa. Crushers believe that about 9,000 tons will be purchased for delivery during Nov. 1951-March 1952.

• **Sunflower Seed** — Final official estimate of the sunflower area for the 1950-51 Chilean crop shows plantings of 134,300 acres, a nine percent increase over the 122,950 acres harvested in 1950. The cold and rainy weather during September - December delayed seedings and germination, and substantial reseedings were said to have been necessary in the south central zone. The first official production estimate places the harvest at 73,850 short tons, a three percent reduction from last year's record crop.

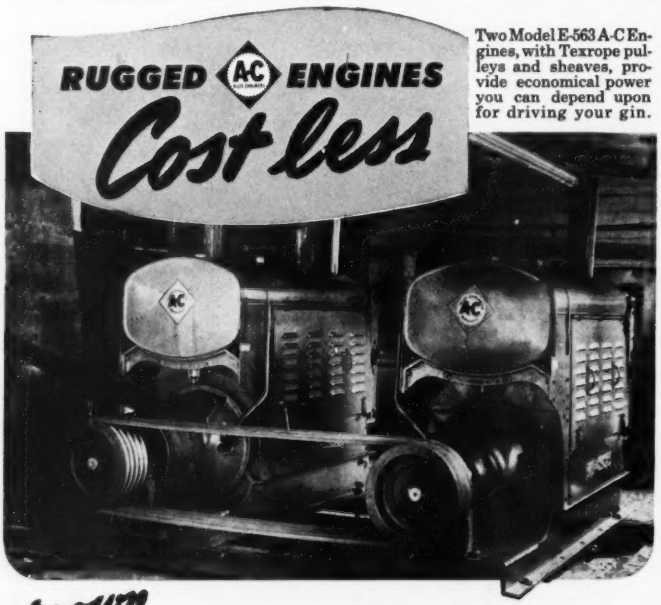
Processors of sunflower seed oil are in disagreement with official estimates of sunflower seed plantings and production. They believe that about 100,000 tons of sunflower seed were harvested in 1949-50, or about one-third more than the official figure. They point out that the quantity of seed available to the three largest oil plants alone exceeded the official estimate. Furthermore, crushers believe that the 1950-51 plantings have been lower this year than last because of the unfavorable weather, the demands of rotations to other crops, and the uncertain price situation early in the season. They estimate this year's crop at about 96,000 tons.

• **Flaxseed**—The first official forecast places the 1950 - 51 flaxseed crop at 166,700 bushels from 11,740 acres, representing a 10 percent increase in production but a nine percent decline in area in comparison with last season. Crushers do not believe that the seed output will be as great as official figures indicate. However, they are of the opinion that both acreage and production have increased somewhat. The sharply higher prices of flaxseed, linseed oil and flax fiber during the latter half of 1950, according to the crushers, encouraged growers to increase their plantings.

• **Hempseed** — Hempseed production is estimated officially at 3,870 tons from 8,630 acres. This is a 17 percent increase in production and a 10 percent increase in acreage from last year. The larger area is attributed to the more encouraging outlook for fiber.

• **Olive Oil**—Over the past 30 years the government has encouraged the planting of olive groves, not only to increase the domestic supply of vegetable oils, but also to give farmers in the drier areas an additional crop which does not require as much water as irrigated crops now grown. Official sources estimate that there are now 24,710 acres planted in olives, indicating about one million trees of which about 350,000 are in production. Olive production probably exceeds 5,000 tons a year.

An estimated 1,000 tons of edible oil were believed to have been extracted from rapeseed, grape pits and rice hulls during the crushing year ending March 31.



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USDA Reports New Uses for Chemicals in Agriculture

Extensive use of chemicals in crop production can go a long way in helping to offset shortage of farm labor and increase crop yields during the defense emergency, Dr. Robert M. Salter, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, said in Miami Beach, Fla., at the eighteenth semi-annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Dr. Salter said that research has recently developed a tremendously wide range of new farm uses for chemical materials. "Consequently, the potentialities of chemicals in agriculture at this time are comparable to those typified by hybrid corn 15 years ago."

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Final Report:

Cotton Ginnings, Crop of 1950

Cotton ginnings for the crop of 1950 totaled 9,907,918 running bales, according to a final report on cotton ginnings issued May 3 by Roy V. Peel, director, Bureau of the Census. The statistics on cotton ginnings were compiled from the individual returns collected from 7,570 active gins located in 812 counties in 18 states. The final figures of 9,907,918 running bales are 8,501 running bales greater than the preliminary figures issued March 20. The ginnings for the 1950 crop are equivalent to 10,011,924 bales of 500 pounds each.

Final figures of cotton ginned by states for the last three crops are shown in the following tabular statement. Quantities are given in both running bales and in equivalent 500-pound bales.

Cotton ginned from the crops of 1950, 1949 and 1948
(Linters are not included)

State	Running bales			Equivalent 500-pound bales (Gross weight)		
	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948
United States	9,907,918	15,908,591	14,580,279	10,011,924	16,127,948	14,868,269
Alabama	578,800	852,903	1,167,187	582,476	858,812	1,201,916
Arizona	468,746	549,399	331,995	475,962	544,281	328,300
Arkansas	1,974,023	1,607,685	1,922,179	1,992,278	1,639,965	1,984,983
California	981,225	1,284,181	974,581	976,958	1,268,541	967,859
Florida	8,087	9,312	7,761	7,801	8,943	7,708
Georgia	489,966	612,830	746,618	487,376	604,848	747,109
Illinois	1,300	2,334	2,597	1,232	2,256	2,636
Kentucky	4,380	9,420	10,478	4,118	8,864	10,006
Louisiana	421,763	633,616	732,694	428,841	652,119	759,023
Mississippi	1,305,103	1,460,062	2,292,349	1,329,852	1,484,272	2,352,865
Missouri	264,599	477,780	511,757	252,240	457,139	503,541
New Mexico	176,449	263,606	224,982	174,798	264,959	224,534
North Carolina	191,993	491,770	697,042	183,304	470,336	683,599
Oklahoma	239,690	587,571	361,501	238,861	600,599	368,623
South Carolina	412,920	565,666	871,587	403,861	553,653	868,860
Tennessee	404,411	622,498	641,070	408,370	632,548	669,166
Texas	2,880,601	5,860,231	3,062,823	2,959,839	6,058,176	3,166,020
Virginia	3,862	17,727	21,078	3,757	17,637	21,521

Council Asks Overhaul Of Tax Write-Offs

Incensed over recent government approval of certificates of necessity granting tax write-offs for a 12 percent expansion in domestic high tenacity rayon capacity, the National Cotton Council is pressing for an airing and overhauling of the entire tax write-off procedure.

Allowing tax concessions for rayon plants which will operate after the emergency violates the whole intent of the privilege which was established to assist genuine defense plants intended to serve temporary needs, the Council observes.

There is a real need for rapid amortization of emergency plants, the Council emphasizes, but not for building—at the expense of taxpayers—of plants which are to operate after the mobilization period.

Under certificates approved for the building of two high tenacity rayon plants by the North American Rayon Corporation and the Eastern Rayon Mills, these companies will be allowed to write-off about $14 million worth of new plants within the next five years while high emergency taxes are expected to be in force.

In World War II—through such rapid write-offs against income taxes while high excess profits taxes were in effect —the government largely gave the rayon industry an expanded capacity of some 200 million pounds per year, the Council recalls. This was equal to more than a half million bales of cotton annually in the tire cord market.

This expansion, the Council adds, was roundly condemned by the Truman Investigation Committee. Large amounts of materials sorely needed in war industries were consumed and the economy of the Cotton Belt was damaged through loss of a substantial portion of cotton's tire cord market.

The Council is backing a proposed amendment to the Revenue Act of 1950 which would provide a formula for separating valid applicants for certificates of necessity from those merely seeking a free ride at government expense.

Under this amendment, if a plant which is built under the five-year amortization privilege actually continues in profitable operation beyond five years, the government would recover in an equitable fashion the tax exemption which had been granted on the theory that operation would be for five years only.

The recoveries would be made gradually over the normal depreciation period of the plant, so that if it was profitably operated for the entire normal period, the owner would be no better or no worse off than if he had taken his depreciation in the usual way. The protection that is really needed for emergency plants would not be disturbed but the advantage would be taken out of rapid amortization for plants that actually operate over a normal lifetime.

Peanut Millings Continue Below Last Season

Farmers' stock peanuts milled this season through February totaled 962 million pounds, compared with 1,195 million pounds through February last season, according to USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Of the total milled this season, 929 million pounds were cleaned and shelled and 33 million pounds crushed, compared with 1,187 million cleaned and shelled and eight million crushed through February last season.

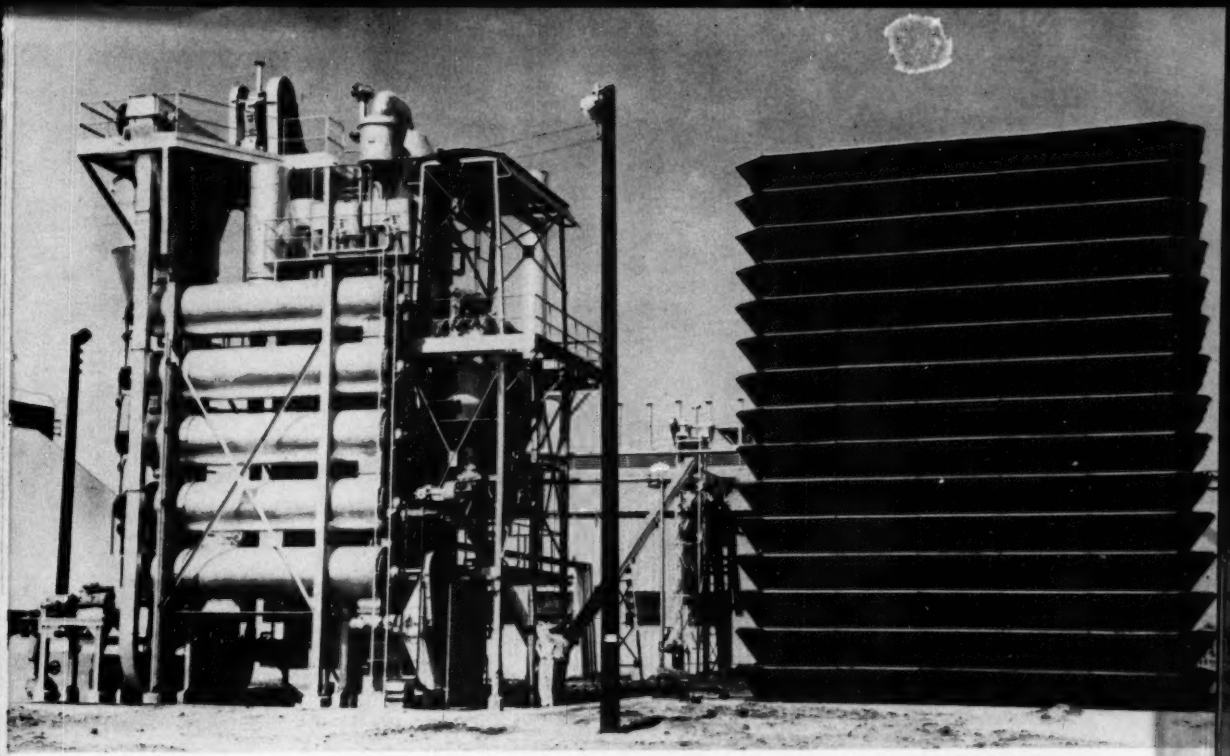
The supply of peanuts in commercial positions at the end of February totaled 991 million pounds, farmers' stock equivalent, or 49 percent more than on the same date last year. Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts totaled 802 million pounds compared with 466 million pounds a year ago. Stocks of cleaned peanuts for roasting were down about 15 percent while stocks of edible grade shelled peanuts were about three percent less than a year ago. Oil stock shelled peanuts held for crushing totaled 34 million pounds against 52 million at the end of February last year.

The disappearance of shelled peanuts, including oil stock for crushing, totaled 528 million pounds through February this season compared with 691 million for the same period last season. Reported use in candy was seven percent less and for both salted peanuts and peanut butter five percent more than used last season through February.

• Some 250,000 tractors with allied equipment were in service on Texas farms at the end of 1950. This power was used to plow 85 percent of the land and 88 percent of the small grains were harvested with power equipment.

At Houston Sales Meeting

STEWART & STEVENSON sales and factory representatives from branches throughout Texas gathered in Houston recently for an all-day general sales meeting of expanded plant facilities at the company sales and manufacturing headquarters. Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager, conducted the meeting. In attendance were: left to right, standing, Benny Miller, Fred Malley, Bob Hardy, Bob McMullen, Emmett Dobbs, Harvey Trotter, Paul Driver, Bill Collett, Jim Brown, King Boyd, Bill Foster, Tiny Herman, Slim Childress, Tommy Langham, W. L. Rutledge, Lee Howell, Harold Speers, N. N. Elkins; seated, Dick Grant, Dick Conolly, Mr. Manning, D. D. Chene and Loy Leffingwell.



IN THIS Anderson solvent extraction unit, the residual oil in the extracted meal averaged .33% on a capacity of 400 tons of cottonseed per day.

The Versatile Exsolex Process . . .

New Trend IN OIL MILLING-MARKETING

■ NEW 400-ton mill at Sherman, Texas is first all-new Anderson Exsolex plant to operate on cottonseed. Meats are shipped to plant for processing from six mills located at distances from one to 160 miles away.

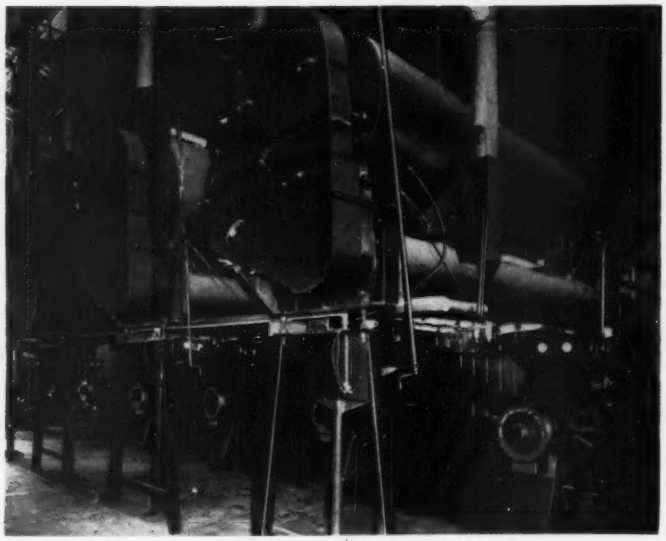
By R. T. ANDERSON
Vice-President, V. D. Anderson Company
Cleveland, Ohio

ONE OF THE MOST important developments in the oil milling industry since the turn of the century is believed to be occurring at a new large 400-ton mill, recently erected and placed in operation for the General Vegetable Oil Company, at Sherman, Texas. This mill employs the use of the new Exsolex process and is the first all-new Anderson Exsolex plant to operate on cottonseed. The word "Exsolex" applies to a process combining Expeller-Solvent Extraction into one integral system, recently developed by the V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The first of a series of patent applications covering the Exsolex process has been officially allowed and U.S. Patent No. 2,551,254 has been granted by the patent office. Further applications are pending.

The General Vegetable Oil plant is presently extracting cottonseed. The entire mill was started up Feb. 25, 1951, for test runs. During these test runs the mill capacity was held at approximately 320 tons of cottonseed per day. At this rate of operation residual oil in the solvent extracted meal averaged 0.26%. The quality of the oil that was produced was better than that guaranteed to the General Vegetable Oil Co. and was better than the usual hydraulic oil anticipated from comparable seed. All utilities consumption was lower than guarantees.

On March 22, the plant was increased in capacity to the guaranteed capacity of 400 tons of cottonseed per day. At this capacity the residual oil in the extracted meal averaged .33% as compared to a guaranteed value of .56%. The quality of the oil produced and utilities consumption remained better than the guaranteed values. The plant also will process peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed with the same equipment. The opinion among many oil mill owners, managers and superintendents is that versatility in oil milling practice may be the answer to the rapidly changing vegetable oil picture due to fluctuating markets.

In the past, oil mills processing only



BATTERY of PreExpellers at General Vegetable Oil Company.

one type of material have been placed in an unfavorable profit position by any one of a number of factors. Unfavorable finished product or raw material prices have caused some single-purpose mills to endure daily operational losses. To shut down a mill under such conditions entails an even greater financial loss since capital and equipment is employed. This problem is greatly alleviated with a multiple-purpose Exsolex extraction plant such as installed by General Vegetable Oil. If a plant has access to various oleaginous commodities, it can stop processing any particular oil-bearing material when market conditions become unfavorable. By starting to process another oleaginous material where prices are satisfactory, the plant can again be placed on a sound financial footing.

In another way, the advent of a versatile oil mill overcomes a heretofore serious defect in oil milling practices. The extraction of any one vegetable oil is usually highly seasonal. This results in many mills being idle during part of the year. With Exsolex the oil miller uses his capital and provides employment during the "off" season, since a mill can switch over from one commodity to another as the various oil-bearing seeds and nuts are harvested. A mill changing from one commodity to another, so that it has a continual, profitable yearlong operation naturally enjoys a better financial position than its competitor the idle part of the year.

To illustrate, 76% of the domestic cottonseed crop reaches oil mills by Dec. 1. By the end of January over 90% of the seed is received by the mills. To handle this fast movement, nearly all mills operate 24 hours a day during the fall and winter months. During the remainder of the year, many cottonseed oil mills are idle or engaged in other activities in order to utilize their capital such as the manufacturing of fertilizer, mixed feeds, ice and the distribution of agricultural implements. Exsolex will permit many of these cottonseed oil millers to handle other oil-bearing materials, particularly soya and peanuts during the "off" season, ending the unprofitable practice of shutting down an oil mill for many months of the year.

The cottonseed industry is closely observing another new marketing development at the General Vegetable Oil Plant. Unlike the ordinary oil mill, the 400-ton plant processes cottonseed meats only and does no delinting or decorticating. These meats are supplied by six smaller outlying, delinting and dehulling oil mills which receive seed from ginners as is their customary practice. The seeds are stored, delinted and dehulled at these outlying mills. The cottonseed meats produced are adjusted to protein content by the addition of hulls and then trucked to the central Exsolex plant at Sherman, Texas.

The meats received at Sherman are sampled for analysis of oil, protein, moisture and anticipated yields of products. Of considerable importance to this mode of operation, it has been established that there is no appreciable rise in free fatty acid of the oil or no appreciable loss in oil quality in transporting for processing cottonseed meats in this fashion provided the meats are not stored for more than one or two days after dehulling. Because of the versatility in capacity of the Exsolex plant, it is a simple matter to gear the outlying delinting and dehulling plants to furnish relatively fresh meats to the Exsolex plant. The Exsolex plant at Sherman, Texas, is guaranteed to handle the meats from 400 tons of cottonseed and the outlying mills are operated to supply an average daily capacity of approximately 240 tons of meats (equivalent to 400 tons of cottonseed). These six mills are located at distances from one to 160 miles away. Since cottonseed meats are much less bulky than cottonseed itself, larger tonnage can be transported economically over much larger distances. This permits establishment of a larger oil mill which can employ more profitable methods of processing the oil and meal on a large scale basis. The General Vegetable Oil plant may well establish a new trend in oil mill operations in the South, whereby one relatively large company or several small individual companies may combine part or all of their mills for furnishing their meats to one central Exsolex plant for oil and meal production.

The General Vegetable Oil Exsolex plant also has certain other economic advantages over the hydraulic press which has been the most widely used method of cottonseed crushing and the continuous screw press or solvent extraction methods which have certain technical and economic limitations when used singly.

At Sherman, Texas, the Exsolex process is producing a residual oil in the cottonseed meal of only .26% to .4% as compared with oil in cakes of from 2.0% to 5.0% obtained by other crushing or extraction methods. Since the oil is the most valuable product of any oil mill, the saving of additional oil represents a substantial economic gain. Such gains permit the oil miller to pay a large part of the cost on new Exsolex equipment in a short period.

In addition the General Vegetable Oil plant has certain other advantages which are well worth noting. First, the cottonseed oil produced by the Exsolex process is of excellent quality. This crude oil refines to a light color and has excellent bleaching qualities for the manufacturers of high grade oleomargarine and shortening.

Second, the flakes produced from treated PreExpeller cakes are durable and do not disintegrate into fines during the extraction process as commonly occurs in solvent plants. This characteristic eliminates the necessity of a continuous horizontal centrifuge and increases the filter cycle from a few hours to a few days. This increase in the filter cycles keeps labor cost to a minimum as well as solvent, filter aid, filter cloths and gaskets. Third, the meal produced by Exsolex is also similar in color to hydraulic meal and has the same high protein content. In addition, the gossypol

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content of the meal is reduced to values lower than by other commercial processes.

The equipment at Sherman, Texas, consists of two large cottonseed meats storage bins. The meats from these bins are conveyed to roller mills in the oil plant and thence to two large cottonseed cooking vessels. The rolled and cooked cottonseed meats are then prepressed in five Anderson PreExpellers. The oil from this prepressing operation is settled in an Anderson Screening Tank and then filtered before being pumped to oil storage. The cake from the Anderson Pre-Expellers is broken to particles. This granulated cake is flaked into tough, durable flakes. The flakes thus produced are conveyed to the Anderson Solvent Extraction unit wherein the oil remaining in the press cake is extracted to yield a cottonseed meal containing .26% to .4% residual oil. This meal is cooled and then conveyed to meal storage. The solvent extracted oil, after removal of the solvent, is mixed with the prepress oil and likewise pumped to storage.

Northrup Named Acting Manager of FCIC

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, pursuant to a recommendation made by the Board of Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, has appointed Fred B. Northrup acting manager of FCIC.

Gus F. Geissler, former FCIC manager, was recently appointed administrator of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration. Under the board's resolution, Mr. Geissler will be consulted by Mr. Northrup on policy matters.

Hoblitzelle Awards to Be Announced at Open House

Winners of the Hoblitzelle Achievement Award for Advancement of Texas Rural Life and the Hoblitzelle National Award in Agricultural Sciences will be announced during the Texas Research Foundation's annual open house and barbecue at Renner, Texas, May 16.

A committee of five top American men of science and agriculture met in Dallas May 4 to select the winners from a group of 75 contestants whose names were presented for the state award and about 100 who had been suggested for the national award, both of which are being made for the first time this year.

Members of the final committee, which picks the winners from lists submitted by regional committees, are Dr. P. V. Cardon, administrator, USDA's Agricultural Research Administration; Dr. T. S. Painter, president, University of Texas; Dr. J. E. Coit, Coit Agricultural Service, Vista, Calif.; Louis Bromfield, Malabar Farm, Lucas, Ohio; and Dr. William A. Albrecht, chairman, Department of Soils, University of Missouri.

The Hoblitzelle National Award in Agricultural Sciences consists of $5,000 and a gold medal, to be awarded to the person who has made the most important scientific contribution to American agriculture in the preceding two-year period. For the first award, the contribution meriting recognition should have been published in the period from July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1950.

Similar awards will be made to the winner of the Hoblitzelle Achievement Award for Advancement of Texas Rural Life, the Texan who has made the most notable contribution to the advancement of agriculture in the two-year period from Jan. 1, 1949, to Dec. 31, 1950.

Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin Is Honored May 4

Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin, widely known Georgia livestock leader, was honored on May 4 when his portrait was unveiled and hung in the Animal Husbandry Building of the University of Georgia. Dr. Jarnagin has many friends in the cottonseed crushing industry, and addressed the 1946 annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

The hanging of the portrait took place during the Little International Livestock Show, at which J. Van Rogers, field representative of the NCPA Educational Service, was master of ceremonies. Dr. A. E. Cullison, head of the Georgia animal husbandry department, was chairman of the portrait committee.

Staley to Add Corn Oil Mill at Kansas City

Construction of a corn oil extraction plant as well as enlargement of its present corn mill facilities at Kansas City, Mo., is being started by Staley Milling Co. of that city.

An Anderson Duo Expeller will be used in the extraction unit, Staley officials announced. The corn mill's grinding capacity will be approximately doubled by the new addition.

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Cooperative Mill Managers Meet at Southern Lab

Cooperative cottonseed oil mill managers, research workers of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and officials of the Farm Credit Administration held their annual working conference in New Orleans April 23-25 to review new scientific developments affecting the industry and to discuss problems of management and operation.

Twenty-eight managers, directors and superintendents of oil mills from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma and California attended.

The opening day was devoted to research reports by members of the Southern Laboratory staff. E. A. Gastrock, head of the Engineering and Development Division, led the morning session, and Dr. K. S. Markley, head, Oil and Oilseed Division, presided in the afternoon.

Chemists and engineers described studies on the nutritive value of cottonseed meal which have been conducted cooperatively with cottonseed oil mills and with a number of southern state experiment stations. This research has progressed sufficiently to indicate greatly increased opportunities for cottonseed meal, they said.

The scientists also summarized research on methods by which cottonseed oil can be improved for wider utilization.

Processing techniques were discussed by C. G. Reuther of the Laboratory's Engineering and Development Division, who said solvent extraction operations can be improved by controlling the moisture in the seed at the flaking step; and by C. L. Carter of the Tennessee Engineering Experiment Station, who reported progress on a study to improve hydraulic press operations. This study is being conducted under an RMA contract supervised by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, he said.

The second and third day sessions were devoted mostly to specific problems of cooperative cottonseed oil mill operations. Dr. Ward W. Fetrow, of the Farm Credit Administration's Cooperative Research and Service Division in Washington, was chairman. A. L. Etzius, vice-president and secretary of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, and Neal J. Pendleton, treasurer of the New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives, spearheaded a discussion of financing and capital structure.

D. B. Denny, manager of the Ne-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Wolfe City, Texas, talked on insurance; Ralph Woodruff, manager of the Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark., on solvent extraction problems; and Joe C. Brady, manager of the Helena Cotton Oil Company, Helena, Ark., on pre-pressing of cottonseed.

At the final session Daniel H. McVey of the Farm Credit Administration presented an anlysis of cooperative cottonseed oil mill operations for the 1949-50 season.

• Losses of $1.25 per bale of cotton, which the cotton industry suffered last year due to fires, would be felt even more keenly during the current season, when the crop will be much smaller. Fire prevention begins in the cotton field and continues throughout all the processes from the farm to the finished cotton product.

Good Public Relations

Last week we received copy of a full-page advertisement from the April 27 edition of the Dyersburg (Tenn.) State Gazette in which five Dyer County gins saluted the youth of the county and offered $750 in prizes to winning 4-H and F.F.A. boys and girls in a cotton production and cotton dressmaking contest the gins will conduct.

Gins participating in this excellent example of public relations for their industry are Dyersburg Gin Co., Dyersburg; Lane Gin Co., Lane; Trimble Gin Co., Trimble; and Newbern Gin Co. and Peoples Gin Co., both of Newbern.

The prize money will be equally divided between the two youth groups, each receiving $375. Girls will participate in the cotton dressmaking contest and the boys, of course, will go after the prizes in the cotton production contest.

Additional Cotton Export Allocations Announced

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan announced on April 30 an additional cotton export allocation of 200,000 bales for the current marketing season ending July 31, bringing total cotton export allocations for the year to 3,696,000 bales.

This total, together with exports not under allocation, is expected to bring over-all exports through July 31 to approximately 4,200,000 bales.

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GAS-FIRED COTTONSEED STERILIZER

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AMCO
TWO POUND STANDARD
BAGGING

Quality Plus

The Use of AMCO Bagging Assures Your Cotton Bale Full Protection. You Will Be Proud of Cotton Bales Wrapped with AMCO. It Stands Up Under All Sorts of Rough Handling.

In AMCO The "Plus" Means

- TOP QUALITY
- FULL WEIGHT
- FULL YARDAGE
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The Drop Was 8 Percent

FARMERS' NET INCOME IN '50 WAS BELOW PREVIOUS YEAR

■ USDA-BAE's figures are preliminary, but indicate 13.0 billions net income for farmers in 1950 against 14.1 billions in 1949. Higher production costs principal contributor to drop.

FARMERS IN THE U.S. realized 8 percent less net income from farming operations in 1950 than they did in 1949, USDA-BAE reports. Preliminary estimates indicate that their total realized net income was 13.0 billion dollars in 1950 as compared with 14.1 billion in 1949.

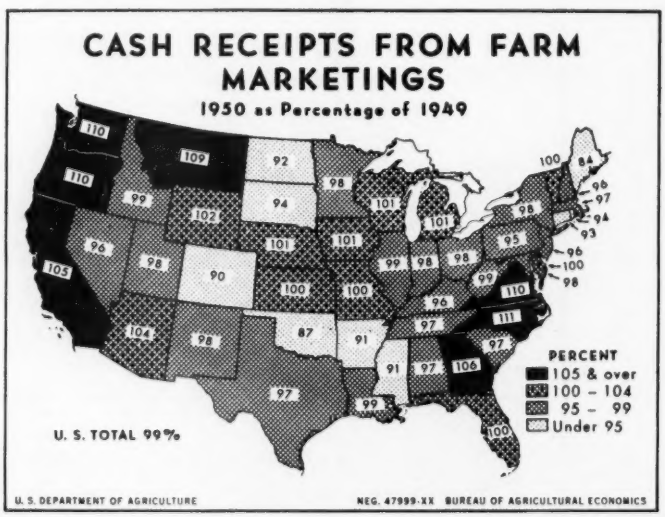
• **Down 27 Percent from 1947 Record High**—This decline, following even larger drops in both 1948 and 1949, brought the realized net income of farm operators down 27 percent from the 1947 record high of 17.8 billion dollars. On the other hand, prices paid by farmers for commodities and services used in family living and maintenance averaged higher in 1950 than in 1947. In terms of purchasing power, therefore, farmers' net income in 1950 was down 30 percent from three years earlier.

The realized net income of farm operators is obtained by subtracting their total expenses of production from gross farm income. The latter includes the value of crops and livestock sold, placed under government loan, or used in the farm home during the year, plus government payments to farmers and the rental value of farm homes. Thus, neither gross income nor realized net income includes the value of any increases or decreases during the year in farm inventories of crops and livestock. Such inventory changes affect only the distribution of income between successive years. They are excluded to provide a measure of income actually "realized" and available for farm family living and other nonfarm expenditures during the given year.

Almost nine-tenths of farmers' total gross income comes from sales of their products. Cash receipts from farm marketings were 27.9 billion dollars in 1950, or one percent less than in 1949. The rise in prices of most farm products during the second half of the year was not quite enough to offset the combined effect of lower prices earlier in 1950 and an overall reduction of six percent in the volume of products sold. Total gross income, estimated at 32.1 billion dollars, was also slightly smaller than in 1949.

• **Higher Production Costs Account for Drop in Net Income** — Higher costs of production, however, were the principal reason for the 1950 drop in realized net income. Farm production expenses amounted to 19.1 billion dollars, 6 percent more than in 1949 and 3 percent above the previous record high set in 1948. These expenses cover purchased feed and livestock, fertilizer, hired labor, and other operating expenses, plus rent, interest, taxes, and other overhead costs. They are actual cash expenditures for production purposes except in the case of machinery, buildings, and other capital equipment, where normal depreciation charges are used instead of cash outlays during the year. The rise in total expenses during 1950 was due mostly to larger expenditures for feed and livestock, higher rents, and increases in both operating costs and depreciation charges for farm machinery. The only noteworthy decline was in the cost of hired labor.

• **The Wage Factor**—The wages received by hired farm workers are a business



Cash receipts in 1950 were less than five percent above or below their 1949 levels in two-thirds of the states, with an average decrease of only one percent for the U.S. as a whole. The largest declines occurred in Maine, where both production and prices of potatoes were down, and in Oklahoma, where wheat production was substantially down. Noteworthy gains in North Carolina and Virginia were due to tobacco; and increases in Washington and Oregon were caused largely by wheat, fruits, and legume and grass seeds.

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Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 82 (20% Toxaphene—40% Sulphur)

Stauffer Calcium Arsenate

Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 12-1 (50% Sulphur—50% Calcium Arsenate)

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Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 722 (2½% Aldrin—5% DDT—40% Sulphur)

Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 322 (2½% Dieldrin—5% DDT—40% Sulphur)

Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 702 (2½% Aldrin — 40% Sulphur)

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Stauffer Special Calcium Arsenate—1% Parathion

Stauffer DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate No. 20 (1 gal. contains 2 lbs. DDT)

Stauffer Toxaphene Emulsifiable Concentrate No. 80 (1 gal. contains 8 lbs. Toxaphene)

Stauffer Toxaphene—DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate No. 40-20 (1 gal. contains 4 lbs. Toxaphene and 2 lbs. DDT)

Stauffer BHC-DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate No. 3-5-4 (1 gal. contains ¾ lb. Gamma BHC and 1¼ lbs. DDT)

Stauffer Aldrin Emulsifiable Concentrate No. 20 (1 gal. contains 2 lbs. Aldrin)

Stauffer Dieldrin Emulsifiable Concentrate No. 15 (1 gal. contains 1½ lbs. Dieldrin)

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expense to farm operators, but they are also income to the workers themselves. Farm wages of laborers living on farms were about two billion dollars in 1950, or five percent less than in 1949. The decline was due to a smaller average number of hired workers, as the average wage per worker was practically the same as in 1949.

• **Farm Operator's Net Income Down**—The realized net income of all persons on farms from farming was not quite 15 billion dollars in 1950, down eight percent from 1949. This total includes the amount of wages, in cash or in kind, paid to hired farm workers living on farms, in addition to the realized net income of farm operators.

In addition to their realized net income from farming, many farm people also have income from nonfarm employment or nonfarm investments. From the limited data available, it is estimated that farm residents received income from nonfarm sources totaling 4.7 billion dollars in 1950, or the same as in 1949. For purposes of comparison with income of nonfarm people, it is necessary to add this amount to the realized net income from farming.

Farming inventory changes must also be added whenever comparisons are made between the portions of national income going to the farm and to the nonfarm population, because the nonfarm portion of the national income includes the value of changes in nonfarm business inventories. The net change in farm inventories reflects the physical changes during the year in crops and livestock held for sale on farms, with the changes valued at year-end prices. It was relatively small in 1950, an increase in livestock numbers having been more than offset by smaller crop inventories.

The total net income of farm people, including all these itmes, averaged $804 per person in 1950, down one percent from 1949. This figure compares with an average of $1,546 for nonfarm people, which was three percent higher than in 1949. Per capita income of the farm population was only 52 percent as large as the 1950 average for nonfarm people—down from 55 percent in 1949 and 67 percent in 1947.

• According to the present price differentials, a bale of middling one-inch cotton is worth about $15 more than a bale of strict low middling one-inch and $25 to $30 a bale more low middling one-inch cotton.

Now you can fasten V-belts by using

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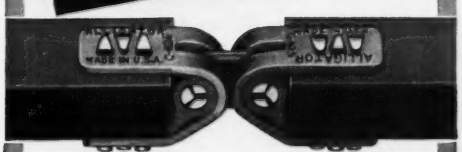

• Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and open-end (long length) V-belting in rolls will enable you to make up multiple V-belt drives for a wide variety of applications.

Available for B, C and D sizes of V-belting.

Not to be used for repairing endless cord V-belts.

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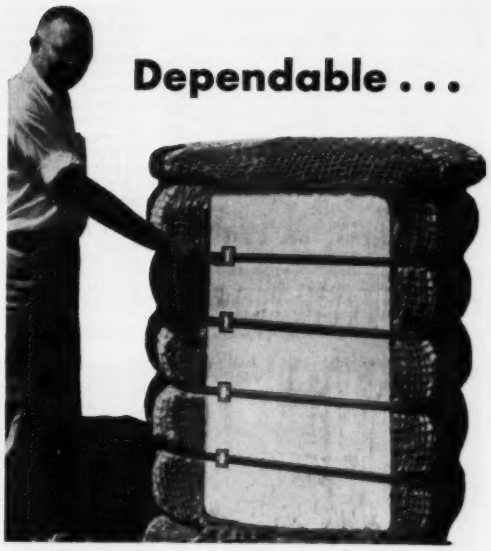
Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.



U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES!

• You can be sure that U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties will keep your bales firm and compact from press to destination. They are made of tough, strong steel by the South's largest manufacturer of steel and the world's largest producer of cotton ties. Careful supervision, from ore to finished product, assures you of top quality ties.

There are conveniently located warehouses in the Cotton Belt which can supply the U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties you need.

Look for the "T" on the buckle of genuine U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

The standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths.

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USS ARROW COTTON TIES

UNITED STATES STEEL

Peanut Council Studies Progress in Research

Progress in research to give peanuts greater usefulness in both edible and industrial products was reported by Andrew F. Freeman of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory's Oil and Oilseed Division and Jett C. Arthur of the Protein and Carbohydrate Division at the annual meeting of the National Peanut Council in Palm Beach, Fla., last month.

In a discussion of edible uses for whole peanuts and peanut oil, Mr. Freeman said pilot-plant studies at the laboratory are providing information leading to an improved peanut butter through a better understanding of the relationship between processing conditions and quality.

In his discussion of the utilization of peanut meal and protein, Mr. Arthur said these products have potentially new uses for food and feed, as well as for industrial products. The Southern Regional Research Laboratory recently has supplied samples of peanut meal prepared in its pilot plant by the solvent-extraction process and also samples of the protein obtained from such meal for evaluation by a number of industrial concerns and universities engaged in nutritional studies. In the field of non-food uses, the laboratory has produced experimental fibers, glues and adhesives from peanut protein, which have been tested commercially. Mr. Arthur pointed out, however, that commercial development of these products depends upon the availability of suitable peanut meal and protein.

At present the Southern Laboratory, a unit of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, is emphasizing basic research on peanut protein. "The more we know about peanut protein, the better position we will be in to help the industry solve basic problems arising either from present uses or from new food and industrial developments," Mr. Arthur explained.

New Density Charts:

SOUTHERN LABORATORY CHARTS VALUES IN ENGLISH UNITS

Operators of oilseed solvent-extraction plants and designers of solvent-recovery equipment should welcome a new set of six usable charts which show technical data on the densities and gravities as related to the composition of mixtures of cottonseed and peanut oils in hexane.

The curves, which were plotted at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., apply over the ranges of operating temperatures used in commercial oilseed solvent-extraction and solvent-crystallization processes. The values are in English units for the convenience of operators and manufacturers, and are based on experimental data obtained previously but expressed in metric units. In the replotted charts, densities are in pounds per cubic foot and per gallon, temperatures in Fahrenheit, and specific gravities on the basis of the density of water at 60°.

This series of curves complements another set made available last year by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory which showed data in English units on the boiling point-vapor pressure-constant composition parameters of oilseed miscellas in hexane. The earlier curves were a replotting also of previous data in metric units.

The set of charts can be obtained by writing the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19, La. They will be sent in a booklet identified as AIC-292, *Densities and Gravities of Cottonseed and Peanut Oil Miscellas in English Units*, by Kenneth M. Decossas, Frederick A. Deckbar, Jr., and Joseph L. Hecker (deceased). The curves may be reprinted with suitable acknowledgment.

Argentina Has Good Markets For Oilseeds and Oils

Most of Argentina's exportable flaxseed and linseed oil is already committed for shipment and only minimum carryover stocks are expected at the end of 1951. This will mean a sharp reduction in 1952 exports unless the flaxseed area is doubled this season. An increase of this magnitude is not considered likely.

The sunflower seed crop has progressed fairly well in spite of cool weather, and the trade believes production may approach 1.2 million short tons, based on early harvest reports. However, much of the crop is late and production could be reduced considerably if killing frosts occurred before mid-May. Assuming the present outlook for sunflower seed, cottonseed and peanuts, the maximum production of edible vegetable oils in prospect for this season is 385,000 short tons. About 200,000 short tons will be needed in Argentina, and the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute is already selling against the balance, finding a brisk foreign demand at favorable prices.

Cattle "Burp" Better With Dry Roughage

■ Don't try to sling bull over shoulder, but feed to prevent bloating, warns NCPA Educational Service.

You can't "burp" a bull by slinging him over your shoulder the way mothers, and sometimes even fathers, get gas off the stomachs of children, the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association warns livestock producers.

Lush legume pastures frequently cause bloating of cattle and sheep, the Educational Service continues. Losses can be severe. Scours and poor feed use often occur when pasture forage is young and "washy." Producers can prevent both losses by using good management and feeding practices.

Dry roughage, such as cottonseed hulls or hay, helps to prevent bloat and furnishes dry matter needed to control scours. North Carolina State College Veterinarian C. D. Grinnells recommends cottonseed hulls treated with molasses. Molasses increase consumption of the hulls. Adding cottonseed meal to the hulls does the same thing.

Dry roughage causes the cow or sheep to belch or "burp" as the gas is formed in the paunch. Most authorities believe this belching is caused by the rough edges of the roughage tickling the stomach lining. Dry roughage also absorbs some of the moisture and helps to hold "washy" green forage in the digestive tract until it can be digested and absorbed.

Producers should avoid starting legume grazing when the forage is wet with dew or rain, as moisture tends to increase the occurrence of bloat. Usually, it is best to start grazing legumes about mid-day.

Hungry cattle or sheep should not be turned on young legume pasture. They should first be filled with dry roughage. If they are well filled, growers probably won't have trouble with bloat. But it is desirable for producers to watch them carefully and take them off the legume pasture after an hour or two the first day.

The animals can be put back on the legumes the second day after again being filled with dry roughage. Most feeders find it best to let them stay on the pasture at all times after this breaking in period. If they are removed from the legume pasture for several days, it is necessary to use the same caution in starting them on the pasture again.

Many cattle and sheep producers like to self-feed dry roughage to animals on excellent improved pastures. They will not eat much of the dry roughage but will consume enough to provide the needed dry bulk. Mixing cottonseed meal or molasses with the hulls or ground hay increases consumption. Ten to 20 pounds of meal may be mixed with each 100 pounds of hulls.

L. T. Lewis of Roswell, N. M., produced fast gains with ewes and lambs grazing irrigated alfalfa. He kept a mixture of 80 percent cottonseed hulls and 20 percent cottonseed meal available to the sheep at all times. No serious bloat occurred.

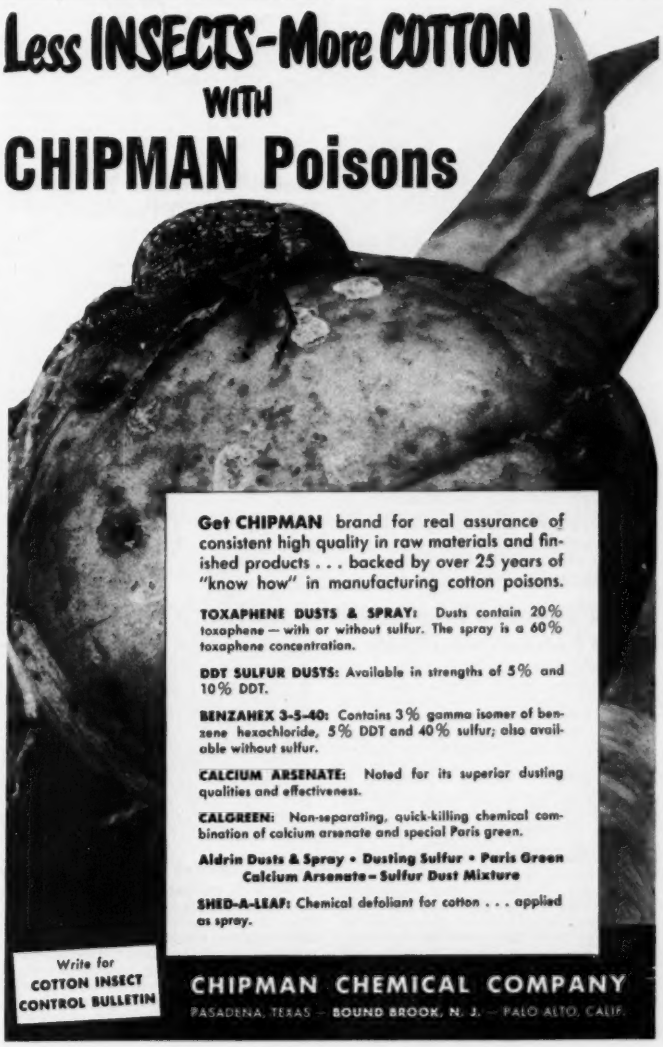
W. B. Price of Lubbock, Texas, used irrigated pasture and self-fed meal and hulls to produce an average daily gain of two pounds on steers during a nine-month grazing period. Bloating or scouring steers don't make two pound daily gains.

Self-feeding the roughage on pasture saves labor and insures consumption of the roughage when it is needed most. However, some prefer to hand-feed in order to maintain a daily check on the animals and regulate consumption at the desired amount. When hand-fed, cattle need five to 10 pounds of hulls, daily. Sheep need ½ to one pound of dry roughage when forage is young and "washy." As forage becomes older, dry roughage feeding may be reduced.

Some animals are chronic bloaters on almost any feed. Bloat may be reduced in most such cases by tying a stick loosely in the animal's mouth. As the animal works to get the stick out of the mouth, belching is started. Veterinarians will prescribe medicines to be used in cases of severe bloat. Also, it is desirable to keep a trocar or knife convenient to stick animals which cannot be saved by other methods.

Philippine Copra Exports Up

Philippine exports of 42,104 long tons of copra and 5,243 tons of coconut oil during March 1951 brought the January-March shipments to a total of 196,315 tons in copra equivalent, indicating a 50 percent increase over shipments in the corresponding first quarter of 1950.


Less INSECTS-More COTTON
WITH
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Get CHIPMAN brand for real assurance of consistent high quality in raw materials and finished products . . . backed by over 25 years of "know how" in manufacturing cotton poisons.
TOXAPHENE DUSTS & SPRAY: Dusts contain 20% toxaphene — with or without sulfur. The spray is a 60% toxaphene concentration.
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BENZAHEX 3-5-40: Contains 3% gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, 5% DDT and 40% sulfur; also available without sulfur.
CALCIUM ARSENATE: Noted for its superior dusting qualities and effectiveness.
CALGREEN: Non-separating, quick-killing chemical combination of calcium arsenate and special Paris green.
Aldrin Dusts & Spray • Dusting Sulfur • Paris Green
Calcium Arsenate – Sulfur Dust Mixture
SHED-A-LEAF: Chemical defoliant for cotton . . . applied as spray.
Write for COTTON INSECT CONTROL BULLETIN
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PASADENA, TEXAS — BOUND BROOK, N. J. — PALO ALTO, CALIF.

French Cotton Consumption Continues to Increase

Consumption of cotton in France during the second quarter of the 1950-51 season (Nov. 1950 through Jan. 1951) amounted to 318,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), 11 percent above the 287,000-bale consumption during the first quarter of 1950-51, and an increase of eight percent over the corresponding quarter of the previous season.

On the other hand, imports of all types of cotton are running far below 1949-50 levels. During the November-January quarter of the current season 282,000 bales of cotton were imported compared with 441,000 bales in the same three months of 1949-50. As a consequence, total stocks have declined steadily from 496,000 bales at the beginning of the current season on Aug. 1, 1950, to 388,000 bales at the end of the first quarter and continued downward to 351,000 bales at the close of the second quarter. The latter figure represents about a 3½ months' supply at current levels of consumption.

The great difficulty in the supply situation is the storage of U.S. cotton. On Aug. 1, 1950, French stocks of American cotton were 171,000 bales. Export allocations of U.S. cotton for France have amounted to 411,000 bales to date, as compared to French imports of 796,000 bales of cotton from this country during the 1949-50 season. Consumption of U.S. cotton during the first six months of 1950-51 was 335,000 bales, leaving only 247,000 bales of cotton from this country for consumption during the latter half of the season and for carry-over into the next season.

An interesting side light is the experiments being carried out on the production of cotton in southern France. Two factors have stimulated these experiments. First, the large supply of wine in France has depressed prices, causing the vineyardists in southern France to seek alternative cash crops. Second, the world shortage of raw cotton has increased interest in domestic production. French colonial areas supply only about 10 percent of mill requirements in France. It is too early to determine the outcome of these experiments in France as production to date has been on a limited scale. In 1951-52, planting is expected to amount to about 40 acres.

Greece's Oilseed Production Up 50 Percent from 1949

Greece's 1950 oilseed production, excluding olives, is now estimated at 76,280 short tons, exceeding last year's output of 51,000 tons by 50 percent.

Cottonseed, the most important oilseed, increased 62 percent over 1949—from 34,170 to 55,665 tons. This was the largest cotton crop ever produced in Greece. The increase was due to favorable weather, limited pest and fungus damage, improved cultivation methods, and the use of improved seed.

Favorable weather also increased sesame output in 1950—from 9,648 tons to 11,575 tons. Sunflower seed production of 3,300 tons was an increase of 550 tons from 1949, while peanut production of 2,425 tons more than doubled the quantity of the previous year. Tobacco seed output remained at 3,300 tons.

Increasing emphasis is being placed on the production of edible oilseeds grown only for oil, such as sesame and sunflower. Expanded production would tend to offset the need for imports of vegetable oils when olive oil supplies are short or when olive oil prices rise, as has been the policy in the past. In general, however, growers are reluctant to plant oilseed crops because of the small return.

Due to the short 1950 olive oil crop (the smallest in the history of recorded olive oil production in Greece) and subsequent price rises, the government decided to import 10,470 tons of edible vegetable oils from the U.S. Of this, about 1,050 tons had been imported up to the end of 1950.

1950 U.S. Cotton Crop Tops 10 Million Bales

A final government report raised the 1950 U.S. cotton crop estimate 148,000 bales to a total of 10,012,000 bales, still sharply below the 1949 crop of 16,128,000 bales and smaller than the 1939-48 average of 11,599,000 bales.

The 1950 crop of cotton and cottonseed was valued at $2,355,878,000, compared with $2,589,450,000 for the 1949 crop. Last year's yield of lint cotton per acre averaged 269.2 pounds, compared with 284 in 1949 and 261.3 for the 10-year average.

Maury Knowlton Is Named Delta Council President

Maury S. Knowlton, Perthshire, Miss., farmer and ginner, was elected president of the Delta Council at its annual meeting May 8. He succeeds Sam H. Coker, Yazoo City.

Mr. Knowlton has served as chairman of the Delta Council's Ginning Improvement Committee.

Among resolutions adopted by the organization were ones recommending restoration of the free market system through elimination of ceilings on raw cotton; asking that the Export Control Authority Act be revised to provide for the free flow of all excesses above domestic requirements and reasonable carry-over levels and that a defense stockpiling program for cotton be announced; and petitioning the National Production Authority to develop an adequate system of priorities which will "insure minimum supplies of rubber, steel and metals to manufacturers of farm equipment, bale ties and other machinery necessary in the cotton industry, fertilizers, insecticides and materials essential to crop production."

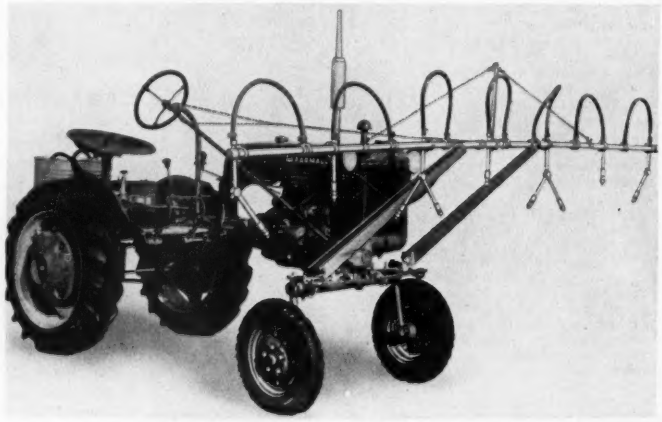
Lawson Heads American Cotton Shippers

W. D. Lawson, Gastonia, N. C., was elected president of the American Cotton Shippers Association at the close of its twenty-seventh annual convention in Houston, Texas, May 5. He succeeds A. Starke Taylor, Dallas, Texas.

A. M. Crawford, Memphis, Tenn., was named first vice-president. According to precedent, he will become president of the association at the annual meeting in Los Angeles in 1952. R. C. Dickerson and C. L. Andrews, both of Memphis, were reelected executive vice-president-secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Mexico Lifts All Export Restrictions on Cotton

All restrictions on the export of cotton were lifted May 8 by the Mexican government, as it promised cotton growers last February it would do. The restrictions were set last year when rising world cotton prices brought about heavy shipments of Mexican cotton to other countries.



New Sprayer for Small Tractors

A NEW all-purpose farm sprayer in one and three-row models, designed specifically for small tractors, has been announced by the Farm Equipment Division of Century Engineering Corp., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This new sprayer includes many of the features found in larger units, such as tractor-seat control of pressure, flow and raising of the boom; direct drive PTO pump; adjustable row spacing; neoprene hoses; and solid cone nozzles. Nozzle extensions or drops included permit the use of one, two or three nozzles per row, so the sprayer can be used for cotton insect control. It can be purchased as a one row unit and later converted to three rows or can be purchased originally as a three row unit. It will mount on the front of all small tractors and on the rear of any tractor having a "U" shaped drawbar.

USDA Makes Fats and Oils Survey in Europe

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is conducting a brief survey of the fats and oils marketing situation in several western European countries under provisions of the Research and Marketing Act. Observations are being made by Paul E. Quintus, head of the Fats and Oils Division, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, who has been in Europe since Jan. 1 as a delegate to the third round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay, England.

Mr. Quintus' brief investigation is taking him into Belgium, Western Germany, France, England and possibly the Netherlands. His trips are being fitted into his schedule at Torquay. After visiting Brussels, Frankfort and Paris, Mr. Quintus plans to return to Torquay late this month. When the Torquay conference ends, he will visit London and possibly The Hague before returning to Washington.

Purpose of the study is to obtain up-to-date information concerning trends in production and consumption of, and foreign trade in, certain fats and oils and related products. Mr. Quintus also is making observations with regard to the general agricultural situation in the countries visited.

Mr. Quintus' brief survey follows a more extensive study made in those countries in late 1949 by L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois under the Research and Marketing Act program. Dr. Norton's study also covered Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Italy. Western Europe is historically the most important foreign outlet for U.S. fats and oils.

Uruguay Expects Larger Sunflower, Peanut Crops

Uruguay's 1950-51 sunflower seed and peanut harvests are expected to be considerably larger than those of the previous season, reports USDA. Preliminary estimates place the sunflower seed crop at approximately 57,770 short tons from 258,990 planted acres, compared with the final official 1949-50 figures of 46,250 tons from 249,119 planted acres (183,887 harvested). During the 1940-44 period Uruguay produced on the average about 30,500 tons of sunflower seed.

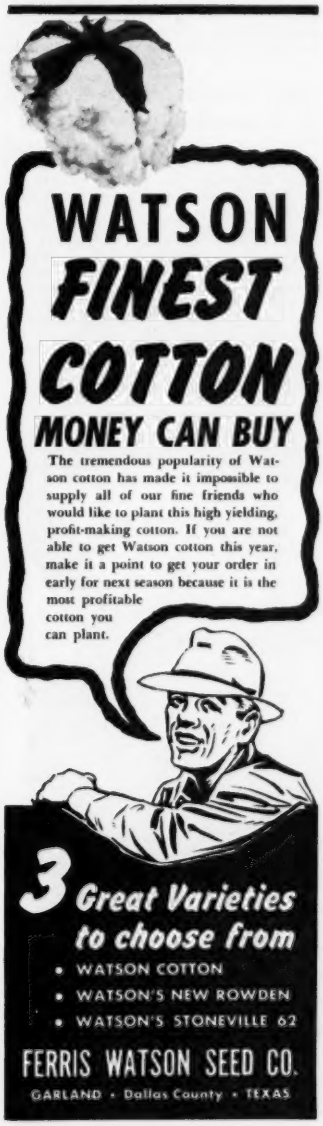
This season's peanut crop is estimated at 5,050 tons from 18,870 acres (planted) against 4,460 tons from 21,670 acres (17,980 harvested) in 1949-50. Peanut production during 1940-44 averaged 3,050 tons.

To move into export channels 1,516 tons of sunflower oil (carryover from the 1949-50 crop) the Uruguayan Executive Power authorized the extension of time provided for in a decree dated Oct. 31, 1950, which permitted the export of 7,700 tons of edible oils before Feb. 28, 1951. The new decree, dated Feb. 26, extends the export period to May 15, for transactions made before Jan. 31. By this action all sunflower seed oil stocks remaining from the last crop, not to be retained for domestic consumption, will move into export channels.

Mechanization Will Aid in Needed Cotton Production

Progress in cotton mechanization in the Southeast will aid in production of 16 million bales needed this year, reports USDA on the basis of work done by the department and 12 southern state experiment stations cooperating in the Regional Cotton Mechanization project under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

If enough materials and equipment are available and weather cooperates, machines generally can substitute for rapidly diminishing labor supply, the report states.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Castor Beans: A New Cash Crop for U. S.

Castor beans will make a debut as a cash crop in the U.S. this year, according to USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production of this strategic oilseed crop is being encouraged by a program undertaken by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the request of the Munitions Board. The program will be open to farmers who enter into contracts with the CCC, or with private companies under contract with CCC. Harvesting machinery and technical guidance will be available to contracting farmers.

Plans call for the planting of about 20,000 acres of irrigated land in Arizona and California, 4,000 acres of irrigated land in Oklahoma and 52,000 acres of dry land in Oklahoma and Texas. The exact acreage will depend on the amount of pure seed of adapted low-growing annual varieties available.

Castor oil is in demand for military purposes, mainly for use in lubricating oil and special plastics. In addition, dehydrated castor oil is a quick-drying oil that is used in protective coatings.

Production under the program is expected to produce a maximum of about 78 million pounds of castor beans. This would yield about 34 million pounds of oil plus enough selected seed for planting next year's crop. Prices paid farmers for castor beans grown under contract will be about 10 cents a pound, hulled basis, or the market price at the time of delivery, whichever is higher.

Brazil provides most of the castor beans, or oil, used in this country. This year's Brazilian crop is expected to total about 220,000 tons, much larger than the 143,000 tons produced in 1950 but about the same as the 1949 crop. In the last half of 1950, the U.S. imported about 97,000 tons of castor beans, or the equivalent in oil.

Production of castor beans for seed in this country was encouraged by a program in effect in 1941-43. The need for domestic castor beans did not materialize and the program was discontinued in 1944. However, experimental work was continued by the Agricultural Research Administration and a private company. It is because of this work that pure seed is available for planting this year.

Greece's 1950-51 Cotton Production Is Up

The Hellenic Cotton Board recently increased its estimate of the 1950-51 cotton crop in Greece by 8,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from 103,000 bales to 111,000 bales. The acreage figure remained at 191,000. Increased yields, which caused the revision, were the result of favorable weather conditions during the fall, limited damage by insects and diseases, and improved methods of cultivation combined with better seed varieties.

The 1950-51 crop is about 55 percent above the 72,000-bale production of the previous season and 44 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average production.

Pakistan Cotton Estimate Is Revised Upward

Private sources have recently estimated the 1950-51 cotton crop in Pakistan at about 1,150,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), considerably above an official estimate of around 900,000 bales made several months ago.

The official forecast reported a nine percent increase in area planted to American-type cotton over the perceding season with a corresponding decrease in the area planted to Asiatic short-staple types. In 1950-51, according to the report, American-type cotton was planted on 89 percent of the 2,944,000 acres planted to cotton. This total includes 270,000 acres of cotton subsequently reported as destroyed or damaged by flood.

India Permits Some Exports Of Peanuts and Peanut Oil

The government of India has placed certain restrictions on all outstanding sales of peanuts and peanut oil now under registration with Export Trade Controllers at ports in India.

Until recent years, India had been the leading world exporter of peanuts and peanut oil. At present, however, it does not have an exportable surplus. Present exports have been maintained in compliance with bilateral trade agreements and to obtain needed foreign exchange.

India's 1950 peanut crop was below normal — an estimated 3,440,000 short tons of unshelled peanuts compared with 3,806,000 tons in 1949.

1950 Cotton Brought

21 Million Dollars Per Working Day

Cotton meant approximately $21,095,000 each working day in cash income to Cotton Belt farmers during the 1950 growing season, the National Cotton Council reports.

Cash value of cotton lint and seed in the 14 major producing states totaled $2,320,440,000, making cotton America's greatest cash crop.

Farmers in Texas made approximately $6,220,700 each working day last year, or 29.6 percent of the combined cotton farm income of the top 14 states. Mississippi made $2,862,730 a day and accounted for 13.6 percent of the total income while Arkansas farmers made $2,351,400 a day, accounting for 11.1 percent.

Based on a Belt-wide estimate of 110 working days, the Council estimates that California farmers made $1,981,360 a day and received 9.4 percent of the income. Alabama and Georgia were other states making over a million a day, grossing $1,212,300 and $1,058,180 respectively, accounting for 5.7 and five percent of the total value.

Other state incomes per day and percentages of total income for the 14 leading states were: Arizona, $946,820 and 4.5 percent; Louisiana, $921,360 and 4.4 percent; South Carolina, $855,910 and 4.1 percent; Tennessee, $851,820 and four percent.

Missouri farmers made $545,820, claiming 2.6 percent of the combined income; Oklahoma, $494,090 and 2.3 percent; New Mexico, $405,590 and 1.9 percent; and North Carolina, $385,910 and 1.8 percent.

Cotton in Arizona brought the highest value per acre, averaging $381.50. California was second in value per acre at $377 followed by New Mexico grossing $260, according to the Council survey.

Atlantic Steel Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta, Ga., is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year. Founded in 1901 by eight Atlanta business and professional men, the company was first named the Atlanta Steel Hoop Company and manufactured only cotton ties and cooperage hoop from steel purchased in Pittsburgh.

In 1906 the company's name was changed to Atlanta Steel Company and its present name was adopted in 1915. Today the company operates three open-hearth furnaces, is building a new 60-ton electric furnace, and manufactures 65 different products in thousands of sizes and shapes.

In conjunction with the company's anniversary celebration, Charles F. Stone, chairman of the board, has authored a book, "The Story of Dixisteel," which covers the firm's history and growth during its first 50 years.

In 1922 Mr. Stone, then sales manager for the company, created the "Dixisteel" trade-mark. He saw in the combination of words a natural link between the South and the company's southern-made products. Mr. Stone became president of Atlantic Steel in 1932 and remained in that capacity until 1947, when he was made chairman of the board. He was succeeded to office by Robert S. Lynch, who joined the firm in 1944 as general superintendent.

Last year the company broke all previous records, including those established during the war years, by producing more than 200,000 net tons.

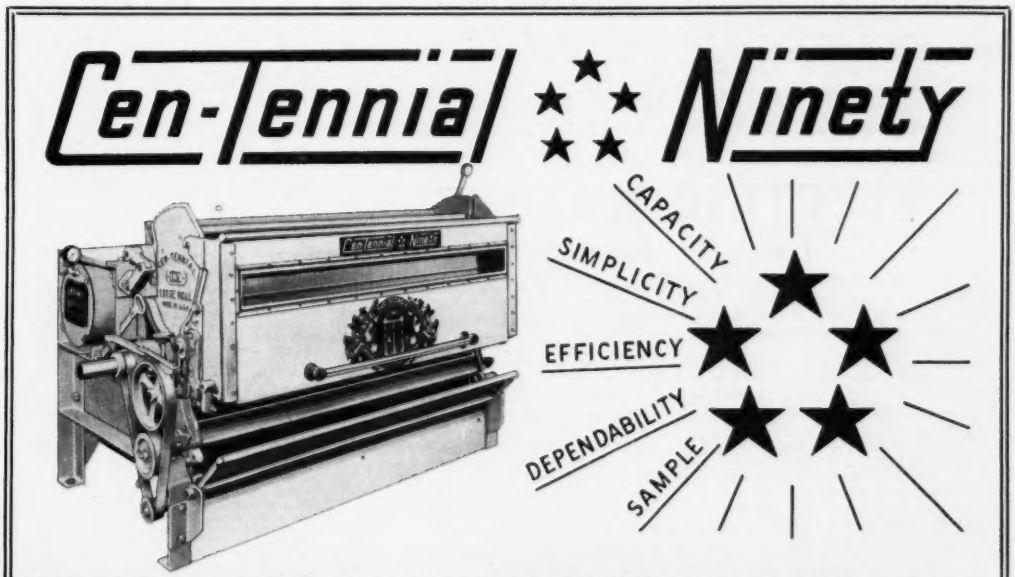
Announced earlier this year, Atlantic Steel is engaged in an expansion program during its anniversary year which the company expects to result in a 50 percent increase in the production of steel and to double its output of rolled products.

U. S. 1950 Sesame Imports Increase From 1949

United States imports of sesame seed in 1950 totaled 10,323 short tons, almost double the 1949 arrivals but only about one-third the volume received on the average in prewar years.

Although the principal country of origin, as in prewar years, was again China, shipments from this source amounted to less than one-fourth the 1935-39 average. Arrivals from Nicaragua ranked second in size but were less than half the record volume imported from that country in 1948. Smaller quantities were received, principally from El Salvador, Guatemala, Turkey and India.

Imports of sesame seed oil into the U.S. in postwar years have dropped sharply from prewar. Only 124 tons arrived in 1950, whereas the 1935-39 average arrivals amounted to 5,332 tons. Last year other North American countries supplied 67 tons, China 28 tons and European countries 25 tons.



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, atractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One set heavy 60 inch rolls, 5 high, plain bearings, top rolls 16 inches, bottom rolls 20 inches. One set French 4 high 85" Cookers, one set 5 high 48 inch ball bearing rolls; one set 36 inch 5 high ball bearing rolls; 4-15 box hydraulic presses; one French 4 throw, 4 plunger hydraulic pump; one French 12 ton accumulator; one McNulty cake stripper; one No. 8 Bauer Bros. cake breaker; one 36-inch Sprout Waldron motor driven meal mill with 2-50 h.p. motors, 3-phase 60-cylinder 2300 volt motors; one 36 inch Bauer Bros. disk huller; one 30 inch Sprout Waldron disk huller; one set Richardson meal scales (one with motor drive, one belt drive; one Day, Kennedy steel frame hull packer (square); six 106 saw ball bearing Continental linters with condensers; five 141 saw Continental idler, brushless linters with Fort Worth lint flue system; one 48-inch and one 36-inch Atlanta utility seed cleaner; one single box linter press with hydraulic belted pump; one Fort Worth seed unloader with motor; one Fort Worth seed cooling system complete; one French screw press with 4 high 72 inch cooker on top with 50 h.p. motor on press and 20 h.p. motor on cooker—new only about 1500 tons cottonseed processed through this expeller; one Sperry 24 x 24 filter press with 30 plates; one Ames 40 h.p. steam automatic oil fired boiler used less than 12 months; one Fort Worth hull blowing system used less than 6 months; one Carver 36 head gummer; one Fort Worth 36-54 head saw sharpener for 141 saws. Have a complete small oil mill plant with French expeller, practically new, 25 ton capacity. Glad to have you inspect. Phone or write.—J. E. Lipscomb, Sr., Box 716, Greenville, S. C.

FOR SALE—Complete 3 press hydraulic oil mill and 4 cotton gins all in good condition.—Write or call Geo. T. Jepsen, Prague, Okla.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x32 with 49 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 36" Chandler Hullers — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Carver Lint Tailing Beater and Shaker — Brust Grabbot Machines.—Write, wire or phone Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Two 4 cage French screw presses. Expeller parts new and rebuilt. Spare parts for Anderson No. 1 expellers.—Sanford G. Smith & Company Hard Facing, 126 East Fourth Street Chester, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baleing presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pheumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GOOD USED and reconditioned machinery, plenty of it in Waco stock and at other points. A few of many good items on hand are listed below: Munger, Murray, Lummus and Gullett gins. CONDENSERS: 50" Murray steel. 72" Continental steel. 60" Lummus steel, wood frame. Several good presses, hydraulic rams and casings, hydraulic pumps, a large stock of new and used fans, conveyors, belting and transmission equipment. Tell us what you need. We probably have it, and for less.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

THREE MUNGER rebuilt, steel frame, 80 saw, air blast, ball bearing gin stands. One steel Murray tramper. Three Hardwicke-Etter 80 saw, all steel cleaner feeders. Bargain.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

FOR SALE—5-80 Saw Lummus L.E.F. machines. 1945 model—good condition.—Eeds Gin Co., Plainview, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental cotton gin complete consisting of: Four ball bearing Munger gins with Mitchell feeder extractors, hydraulic press packer, condenser, seed elevator, fans, line shaft, pulleys, belts etc. Powered with 80 h.p. model 32 cold start Fairbanks-Morse upright full Diesel. This gin must be seen to appreciate and priced to sell.—Write or call, Curtis C. Wright, 328 No. 15th St., Phone 5369, Fort Smith, Ark

FOR SALE—Five 60" Standard V-Belt Mitchell machines with burr suction line. One 60" Hardwicke-Etter square steel condenser. One model RA4S 160 h.p. LeRoi natural gas engine with cooling tower, coil and vat, V-Belt drive. Two 45" fans. Two 40" fans. One 25" fan. One 20" fan.—Doyle K. Stacy, Phone 30, Allen, Texas.

FOR SALE—Have one among best gins in South Texas for sale. Complete in every detail. Repaired and ready to run. My reason for selling, want to retire. Gin well located in good town. Will gin its capacity this season.—Write Box "BB" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Mitchell 6-cylinder Jembo, combination extractor, drier, and cleaner. One Cameron ball bearing steel tramper. 4-80 Continental model "C" A.B., D.C., air blast gin with model "30" fronts, lint flue. One 4-cylinder, 52" steel Stacy cleaner. Five 66", 1939 model flat belt convertible Mitchells. Five 60", 1945 model super-Mitchells. Four 66", cast-iron head standard Mitchells in good condition. One 10' 6-cylinder Continental, all steel after cleaner. One 72", semi-steel Murray side-discharge condenser. One 14' Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machine. One 25" Boardman bur fan. One American steam hydraulic pump. 5-80 Continental I.S. and A.B. model "F-3" gins with roll indicators; will be factory rebuilt and painted at the Continental Gin Co., Dallas, with lint flue. Two 45" Continental cast-iron fans, reworked and repainted. One 70" slightly used flat screen Hardwicke-Etter separator. One 1948 model Gullet, all steel up-packing press, ram and casing reconditioned and repainted. One standard Mitchell 1933 model 60" with type "F" after cleaner. One steel bound Continental Paragon press with channel iron side supports, square center column, center crank door opener, and counter-balanced doors. One Murray tramper. Five 60" Hardwicke-Etter huller feeders. Two 10' Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machines. Several gins at present location, as well as to be moved. One Mitchell burner. Two Continental vacuum boxes. One 4-70 Continental oval steel side-discharge condenser. Six 5-80-saw A.B., D.C., all steel Cen-Tennial Commandor gins with lint flue. Four 80 D.C. model "C" Continental brush gins. Two 80-saw Murray gins with glass fronts and 6" mote conveyor. Six 70-saw D.C. Murray gins, 6" mote conveyor, lint flue. One 72" Continental impact cleaners with steel supports. One Continental triplex automatic oiling pump. One Beaumier four plunger pump with tank and base. One 16-unit Lummus Thermo cleaner. One 10' steel Continental bur extracting and cleaning system with 4-cylinder, 52" Continental steel No. 1 inclined cleaner, two way by-pass and 10' 6-cylinder steel after cleaner; all in good condition. Two 10' Wichita and Hardwicke-Etter drying, extracting, cleaning system consisting of Hardwicke-Etter 20-shelf tower drying, rectangular conduit from blow box to tower and from tower to cleaner, three way by-pass, 7-cylinder, 50" Wichita steel No. 1 cleaner, two 10' Wichita steel bur machines with long and short conveyor by-passes, two 10' three-cylinder inclined Wichita steel cleaners, that discharge into a long right and left hand conveyor that brings cotton back to an 8-cylinder 50" Wichita steel inclined cleaner and steel supports for bur machine and cleaners less fan, piping, and burner. All the above equipment in A-1 condition and ready to go. One 72" down-discharge 1949 Continental steel condenser. One 60" 1942 model side-discharge Hardwicke-Etter steel condenser. One 10' steel Lummus bur machine. One 50" Lummus multi-blade fan. One five row Mitchell steam radiator and one 15 row-steam radiator. Both in good condition. One 50", 6-flight vacuum Hardwicke-Etter flat screen separator. Have several late model gins to be moved that are worth the money.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

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4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring	1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring	4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2— 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
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FOR SALE—Four Continental 80 saw gin stands complete with lint flue system and transmission. Immediate possession, new saws and brushes put in 1950.—Farmers Cotton and Grain Company, East Prairie, Missouri.

FOR SALE—5-80 Gullett Brush gins, with lint flue complete. Good condition. Replacing with 90-saw Gullett gins.—Lawson Gin, Hamilton, Texas.

CLEANING EQUIPMENT—We offer several batteries of Continental, Mitchell, Lummus, Gullett, and Murray Blewitt Extracting Feeders. Also, two or three good wood and steel overhead bur machines. Can still furnish a few new "Government Type" tower driers, cross blow boxes, burners and other equipment for complete drying systems. Get our prices before buying.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Munger gin complete with 18 shelf tower dryer, 2 cleaners, 14 ft. Hardwicke-Etter burr machine, Standard Mitchells, Seed Scales, Dry Heat Seed Sterlizer, seed house, office, 34 ft. 18 ton Fairbanks scales, 1¾ acres land, gasoline or butane power. Unlimited acreage. Gin should pay for self this season. No competition. Top ginning price. Doctor says to sell.—Write Box "GG" in care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—4—80 Lummus gins with seed conveyor and lint flue. 4—70 Lummus gins with seed conveyor. 4—70 Saw Muirhead extractor feeders. 4—60" rotary change bale valves—80 saw. 4—56" rotary change bale valves—70 saw. 1—40" all metal up discharge condenser complete. 1—Dixie tramper—used 1 year. All in good mechanical condition.—Write Box "LL" c/o The Coton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—One Cameron automatic cotton packer. Practically new. One Howe seed scale. In good condition. Will sell both at half price.—Kollaja Gin Co., Box 273, Ganado, Texas.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE— Four late model all steel Continental air blast gin stands with model 30 fronts. Gins were factory rebuilt in 1950.—John C. Webb and Sons, Demopolis, Ala.

GIN MACHINERY FOR SALE—4-80 Murray gin with new saws and ribs, Super Mitchells less press all in good mechanical condition, bargain.—South Side Gin Co., West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Murray steel 6" mote conveyor ball bearing, direct-connected gins, with or without lint-flue and 72" condenser, steel belt distributor, 20-foot steel bucket elevator, 40" fan and 50 feet of 9" conveyor in steel box. Also, a good, sound Murray model "PH" Steel bound double-box press, with or without steel tramper, hydraulic ram and casing, about 30 feet of 2 3/16" shaft with seven post hangers and SKF ball bearings and other items. All above located near Tyler, Texas. Inspect and make offer for all or any part.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel 2-8141, Waco, Texas

FOR SALE—Two special bargains in Rio Grande Valley, if bought this month.—M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box No. 1288, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four new 60" Mitchell super units and Mitchell conveyor distributor, never been used $6000.00 f.o.b. Durant, Oklahoma. One all steel 14' bur machine. One 5-cylinder all steel Hardwicke-Etter cleaner. One 5-cylinder wood Hardwicke-Etter cleaner. One all steel Harwicke-Etter dropper. 14' bur machine, 2 cleaners and dropper priced at $4500.00. Bur machine, one steel cleaner and dropper used very little. One 6-cylinder Leroy gas engine 135 h.p. equipped with v-belt drive, priced at $2000.00 f.o.b. Durant, Okla. This engine has been used very little.—Call, wire or write, Jimmy Hall, Manager, Cotton & Gin Department, Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, Telephones 8118 and 8314, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—Three standard double X 80 saw Continental huller—cleaner, feeders in good condition, complete with supports and cotton slides. Also, three 80 saw Continental stands with model 30 fronts, IS & B drive in good condition.—New Delta Gin Co., Inc., Clarkdale, Miss.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gin stands, 1945 model with couplings and lint flue, $600.00 each, includes couplings-lint flue. Also, one 50" Harwicke-Etter all steel 45 model condenser. $500.00. All in perfect condition. Phone write—Harry Gardner, Vanndale, Ark.

FOR SALE—Modern 4-80 Continental gin plant, in excellent, large territory on South Plains of Texas, 6-cylinder M-M engine, new special super Mitchells, modern managers home, growing territory, some irrigation, will gin capacity this year. Priced to sell at $42,000.—Write Box "ABC" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four 70 Muray steel gin stands. Six 70 Murray lint flue, 50 inch ball bearing, good suction fan, 8-3/8 Cen-Tennial steel ram head and casing complete shafting, ball and roller bearings, other items.—McWilliams Gin, Gainesville, Texas.

FOR SALE—10' Wichita Hughes all steel bur machine, v-belt and flat belt drive, practically new. One 20' rotary lift. One Hardwicke-Etter ram and casing, new by-pass type.—H. C. Ritchey, Frisco, Texas, phone 6.

FOR SALE—Complete gin outfit—right price: 3-80 saw Continental all steel gins, with Master XX cleaner, huller, extractors. Lummus tower dryer. Dixie automatic tramper with steel bound wood press. One pair 10 ton Howe truck scales. One 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine. The outfit has only ginned a limited amount of cotton and is in good condition.—The Southern Cotton Oil Company, R. E. Binion, Manager, Box 2351, Telephone 9-2105, Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE—Murray model PX steel bound press and packer with steel circle platform. Also, Murray three plunger pump. Write or phone M. Kaplan & Son, Box 1883, Monroe, La.

FOR SALE—One 56" VS type Murray separator in perfect condition.—Farmers Gin Co., phone 167, West, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Murray airblast gins with 6-inch mote conveyor, complete with couplings, Blewett feeders and steel belt distributor. 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine. This equipment in good operating order and will bear inspection. Will sell all or any part for reasonable offer.—Alief Cotton Gin, Alief, Texas.

AUTOMATIC gas heaters delivered and installed in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 66 this issue. Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Good used gin machinery of any kind.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

WANT TO BUY—Used tower drier and burner, oil or butane.—Farmers Warehouse and Seed Company, Locust Grove, Ga.

WANTED—A flat belt Mitchell feeder-extractor and after cleaner, width 66 inch. Must be in good condition.—Little River Gin Co., Little River, Texas.

Personnel Ads

HELP WANTED—Ginner for new Murray-Mitchell Supers and Super gems who can assume responsibility for operation and help. Four room modern house furnished. Year around job. Good schools. Also four ginners for night jobs, starting September 1st. Give references.—Box 548, Artesia, New Mexico.

OIL MILL superintendent available immediately. Plenty of experience.—Address Box "VG" in care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—Oil mill superintendent's job. Hydraulic or expeller mill. Twenty years experience. Reference furnished. Available July first.—Paul S. Carter, 1307 North Michigan, Roswell, New Mexico.

WANTED—Bookkeeper experienced in oil mill records and accounts for work in Louisiana.—Write Box "JCD" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Job as gin manager or ginner and repair man. Year round work. References on request.—P. O. Box 107, Wingate, Texas.

WANTED—Chemist to set up and operate small private laboratory, to do analytical work for solvent soybean oil mill, expeller cottonseed oil mill and for fertilizer and insecticide blending plants. Give experience, references and salary expected. Confidential.—Riverside Oil Mill, Marks, Miss.

HELP WANTED—Capable ginner, preferably single, for plantation gin, who can assume responsibility for complete operation. Give references.—Proctor Gin Company, Proctor, Ark.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Two 50,000 gallon and one 30,000 gallon riveted steel 3/16 inch sides, ¼ inch bottom, and 1/8 inch conical top tanks in good condition.—Call or write Owen Killingsworth, Athens, Texas. Phone 2220.

FOR SALE—Climax gas engines. Murphy diesel engines (dual fuel). 1-8 cylinder RXVI LeRoi Mill type, with starting engine. 1-6 cylinder DI700 Caterpillar Mill type with starting engine. Electric generator sets, all sizes. Electric motors, all sizes with starters—partial list—150 h.p., 200 h.p., 250 h.p., 300 h.p., 350 h.p., 400 h.p. V-Drives. Complete repair shop for engine rebuilding and motor rewinding.—H & H Equipment Company, Inc., 337 South Industrial Blvd., Dallas, Texas. Riverside-3501; WOodlawn-7839.

ONE—6-cylinder 8 x 9 Minneapolis-Moline engine—160 h.p. at 650 r.p.m.—excellent condition, $1750.00.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bargain prices: 1—40 h.p. Tips oil engine complete—first class running shape—can be seen in operation. 1—bucket elevator—10" belt 16' lift.—Seidel Bros., Brenham, Texas.

GOOD CONDITION—One Model 1879 Buda gas or butane engine—225 max. h.p. at 1000 r.p.m.—$2450.00.—Wire Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings. —Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615.

GAS ENGINE—One Climax Model 6RI gas engine—120 h.p. at 1000 r.p.m.—fair condition—$750.00.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston.

FOR SALE—One 6 cylinder 60 h.p Waukesha engine with starter, in good shape, ready to go. Will sell reasonable. One 50 inch Gullett all steel vacuum dropper in good shape. Practically new. One 35 inch Ball Bearing Sturtevant fan in excellent shape. Plenty of cotton house equipment, valves and piping. All above equipment in excellent shape.—Little River Gin Co., Little River, Texas.

ONE LE ROI—V-8 180 h.p. at 1000 r.p.m.—good condition, $2000.00.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 40 h.p. 220 volt, 900 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 60 h.p., 220 volt, 1800 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 125 h.p., 2300 volt, 900 r.p.m., rebuilt slip ring electric motor with sliding base and starter equipment. One 30 h.p. 2300 volt, 1800 r.p.m., sliding base and starting equipment. One 120 h.p., Buda natural gas engine.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

USED ENGINE BARGAIN—One used Fairbanks-Morse 250 h.p. at 450 r.p.m. in excellent condition—$3500.00.—Contact Stewart & Stevenson Services, 643 N. Port Ave., Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Bruce-McBeth gas engine, 215 bhp direct connected to a 125 kw, 2300 volt G.E. generator with v-belt exciter. 1—Bruce-McBeth gas engine, 165 bhp direct connected to a 125 kw, 2300 volt G.E. generator with v-belt exciter. 1—Fairbanks-Morse fuel oil engine, 240 bhp direct connected to a Fairbanks-Morse 200 kva 40 degree 2400 volt generator with belted exciter. These generating units are in good operating condition and can be seen in operation at the Municipal Electric Light Plant at Brownfield, Texas.—Nordberg Mfg. Co., 419 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Phone Sterling 3261, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline power units in stock, all sizes. Sales, parts and service, day or night.—Ft. Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Ft. Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fully automatic 60 h.p. Erie City economic boiler complete with Iron Fireman Kisco return system, low water cutoff, etc., good condition.—Riverside Oil Mill, Marks, Miss.

FOR SALE—330 h.p GM diesel engine, completely remanufactured. Guaranteed same as new. Priced to sell.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas.

1951 Indonesian Copra Exports Are Above '50

Exports of 20,335 long tons of copra from Indonesia during March raised first quarter shipments to 85,752 tons—nearly 65 percent above the 52,281 tons exported in the January-March quarter of 1950.

Production of copra during March was reported at 32,183 tons with 27,557 tons produced in East Indonesia and 4,626 in West Borneo. Domestic oil mills purchased 9,190 tons of copra. Production and exports during April were forecast at 31,500 and 29,500 tons, respectively.

• Weed and grass control and getting a stand of peanuts begin with preparation of the soil, Georgia Extension Service agronomists point out. Soils for peanuts, they say, should be thoroughly broken and harrowed to make a smooth, well-prepared seedbed with as little surface vegetation as possible. All vegetation should be turned under deeply and given as much time to decay as possible.

Georgia Fertilizer Concern Cited for Aid to ECA

THE AID IT HAS GIVEN to the Marshall Plan program and the modern efficiency and equipment it uses in the manufacture of fertilizer won for the Empire State Chemical Company of Athens, Ga., a citation from the U.S. Government in a ceremony at the Athens city hall early in April. The photo shows Harry Hodgson, third from left, front row, secretary-treasurer of the concern, receiving the citation from Jack R. Wells, mayor of Athens. C. P. Belding, second from left, front row, is vice-president and superintendent of the Empire State Chemical Company. Others pictured are members of the Athens city council. About a year ago a group of fertilizer manufacturers and scientists from England visited the Athens concern at the suggestion of the Economic Cooperation Administration. It was one of 10 fertilizer plants in the U.S. the group visited. Empire State Chemical Company is a division of Hodgson's Incorporated, of Athens, manufacturers of cottonseed products.

Rotary Hoe Reduces Labor Costs on Texas Farms

Many Texas cotton growers are cutting their production costs by using rotary hoe attachments on their tractors.

Chester Huddleston of Crosbyton said, "By using rotary hoes on 300 acres of cotton in 1949, I saved 75 percent of my chopping bill."

W. R. Kimbrough, county agricultural agent, has reported that there were 1000 rotary hoes owned by 700 farmers in Crosby County.

In 97 Texas counties there were 10,004 rotary hoe-equipped tractors in 1950, said F. C. Elliott, Texas A. & M. College extension cotton specialist.

Mr. Elliott emphasized that the rotary hoe equipped tractor must be operated at high speeds . . . at least four and one-half miles an hour. Five or six miles an hour is better. He cautioned against setting the rotary hoe too deep. While the depth of setting will depend on soil and plant conditions, the spoke points should not be run more than two inches deep.

Use of the rotary hoe allows earlier planting in areas where a crop of weeds is usually killed before planting. Mr. Elliott pointed out that the rotary hoe can also be used to cultivate peanuts and corn.

He suggested that farmers who are not familiar with this piece of equipment ask their local farm machinery dealers for a demonstration.

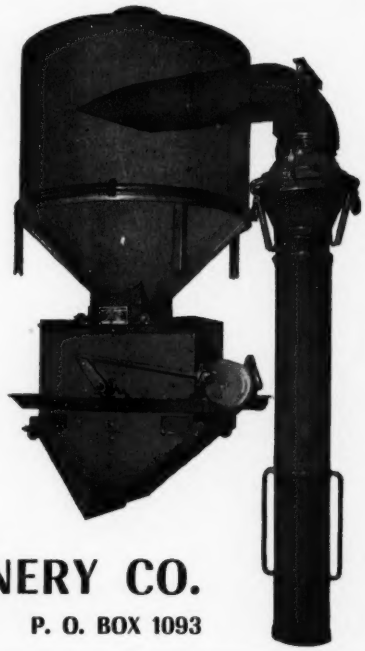
• The well-managed fish pond will produce from 300 to 500 pounds of fish per acre of water. A fertilization program for the fish pond will make such yields possible.

PHELPS PNEUMATIC UNLOADER

equipped with

NEW GRAVITY DISCHARGE

Designed for unloading peanuts, soy beans, grains, tung nuts and castor beans without breakage; it also handles cottonseed perfectly. It requires only 1/3 h.p. to operate, a considerable saving in power over the standard screw type discharge — power that can be used to increase unloading capacity.



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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• May 14-15 — Fifty-fifth annual convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• May 14-15-16 — Fourteenth annual meeting, National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association. George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

• May 29—Annual meeting, Louisiana section, Louisiana - Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association. City Park Auditorium, Alexandria, La. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson 114, Miss., secretary.

• May 30-31-June 1—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5—Joint convention North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh, secretary of North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, secretary of South Carolina association.

• June 4-5—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president-secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. R. M. Lucas, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, temporary acting secretary.

• June 10-11-12 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 14-15 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 18-19 — Joint convention Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla. T. R. Cain, Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta 3, secretary of Georgia association.

• June 18-19—New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N. M. Mrs. Flora R. Lawrence, Loving, N. M., secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21-22 — Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• July 26-27-28 — Annual Cotton Research Congress. Memorial Student Center, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman.

• Sept. 6-7-8—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• November 8-9—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Chickasha, Okla. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

• March 30, 1952—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

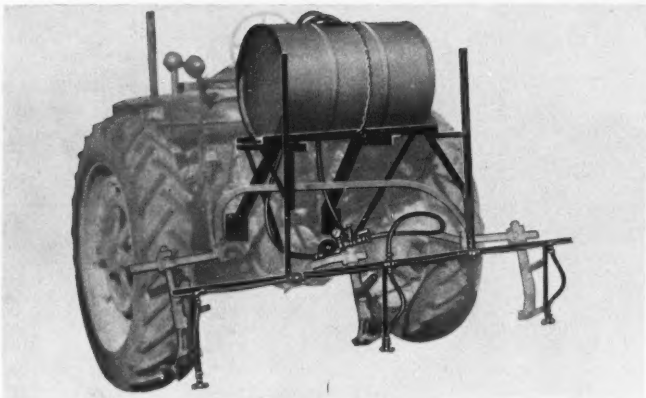
• March 31, April 1-2, 1952 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, President Gin Machinery & Supply Assn., Inc., P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.

• Back in 1850, men did 15 percent of the work, animals 79 percent, and machines six percent. The production of goods per man-hour averaged 27 cents worth. In 1930, men did four percent of the work, animals 12 percent, machines 84 percent, and the product amounted to 82 cents an hour. In 1960, it is estimated that men will be doing only three percent of the work, animals one percent, machines 96 percent, and the product will be worth $1.61 an hour.

FACT...

for Advertisers:

Never before have so many advertisers used so much space in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press—directing their messages to the ginning and oil milling industries.



New Cultivator Mount Sprayer

A LOW PRICE tractor mounted sprayer that can be operated with or without a cultivator has been introduced by Comfort Equipment Co., of Kansas City, Mo. A universal bracket which is furnished makes for easy attachment to most row crop tractors, the firm points out. Adjustable nozzle spacing and adjustable drops for between-row spraying and hollow cone nozzle tips are standard equipment. Extension booms for coverage of four or more rows are available as accessories. Also, the nozzle tips are interchangeable and flat spray tips may be used if desired.

U. S. Castor Oil Imports Increased in 1950

The U.S. imported a record volume of 23,295 short tons of castor oil during 1950. This volume, of which 97 percent came from Brazil, was more than four times as large as in 1949. Castor bean imports in 1950 totaled 131,114 tons, about 10 percent less than in 1949 though twice the average tonnage in prewar years. Two-thirds of the 1950 total came from Brazil. Total arrivals of beans and oil in terms of beans amounted to 182,880 tons, an increase of one-sixth from 1949.

India was the principal source of U.S. castor bean imports prior to 1934, but since then Brazil has taken first place. No beans were imported from India from 1937 through 1939 and from 1944 until 1950 when the volume received amounted to 28,026 tons.

Castor oil imports into the U.S. were relatively small until the last two years. A reduction in the import duty on castor oil, effective July 31, 1948, probably stimulated imports. Furthermore, imports from Brazil increased following the Brazilian government's authorization in 1950 to export castor oil under barter transactions. Castor oil, a strategic commodity, is a stockpile item in this country.

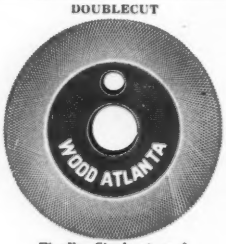
Rains and Insects Injure Brazilian Cotton Crop

Excessive rains, which have continued into the picking season, and heavy insect infestation this year have resulted in recent downward revisions in all 1950-51 cotton crop estimates for South Brazil.

Estimates of the South Brazil crops, originally placed as high as 1,200,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), have been revised downward to between 875,000 and 950,000 bales, but still remain above the 1949-50 crops of around 800,000 bales. Sao Paulo usually accounts for all except 90,000 to 125,000 bales of the South Brazil total.

• A good system of farming should provide for maximum productive use of every acre of land on the farm, agricultural economists point out.

DOUBLECUT



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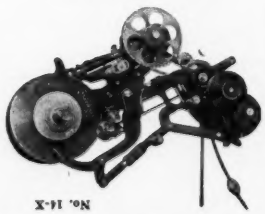

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Mozambique Cotton Crop Reported Above 1949-50

The 1950-51 cotton crop in the Portuguese East African colony of Mozambique is reported to be somewhat larger than the relatively poor crop of 1949-50.

The current crop, estimated at 110,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), is 36 percent above the 81,000 bales produced in the preceding season. Area planted to cotton, on the other hand, decreased from more than 750,000 acres in 1949-50 to around 700,000 acres in the current season. Yields are expected to improve over 1949-50 when various factors, including unseasonably low temperatures and precipitation, a severe cyclone and an infestation of grasshoppers, combined to cause serious damage to the crop. The entire production is of the American upland type, similar to the bulk of the U.S. crop.

Considerable effort has been made by the government of Portugal to increase the production of cotton in Mozambique. Since 1938, production of cotton in the colony has been carried on by 11 concessionaires, each of whom has control over a portion of the cotton areas in the country. All except one of the concessionaires are controlled by Portuguese capital and have their headquarters in Lisbon. The native farmers within the "concessionaire belts," each of whom is required to plant cotton, average about 2½ acres of cotton per farm. The concessionaire has several responsibilities in the production of the crop. These include supplying seed as well as adequate medical assistance to the natives, and purchasing, ginning and selling the crop for export.

Prices paid for cotton at each step in the marketing system are set by the Portuguese government through its agent, the Cotton Export Control Board, in consultation with the concessionaires. These prices tend to be far below prevailing world prices. For example, on Jan. 1, the price of medium grade cotton from Mozambique at the mills in Portugal was 22 cents a pound, about half the price of American cotton.

Mozambique is the largest single source of supply for the Portuguese cotton textile industry, the entire crop from this colony being exported to Portugal. Mozambique cotton accounted for more than three-fourths of the total consumption in Portugal in 1950. During a normal crop year, Mozambique, along with Angola, supplies about 90 percent of the total requirements for raw cotton in Portugal. In 1950, as much as 94 percent of total requirements were met by these two colonies compared with only 10 percent in 1932. The government of Portugal hopes eventually to obtain sufficient raw cotton from these African colonies to meet all its needs, particularly since this supply can be obtained at a price far below the average world price.

Brazil Bans Cotton Exports

The government of Brazil has prohibited further exports of cotton until the internal market has been assured of an ample supply, according to Brazilian press reports last month. In addition, the government was asked to approve recently completed studies related to commercial treaties with countries which are interested in buying Brazilian cotton, and to implement commitments made under treaties already officially approved.

OUT OF THE SOUTH . . .
TO ALL AMERICA!

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Fluffo Shortening, Fluffo Salad Oil and Flakewhite Shortening.

The processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils . . . the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials . . . the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

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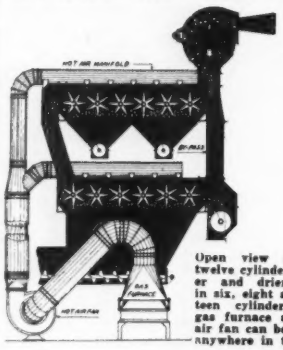
Main Offices: MEMPHIS, TENN.
Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products, Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers

STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. Inc.
1629 MAIN ST. FORT WORTH

TIMELY TIPS

On Livestock Feeding

• **Good Pasture Is Your Cheapest Feed, If You Use it Properly** — Returns from improved pastures are highest when proper care is given both the pasture and the animals which graze it.

Young pasture crops are damaged if they are grazed too early. S. R. Doughty, Alabama extension soil conservationist, says that pastures grazed too closely in the spring never fully recover during the remainder of the season.

Take care of pastures by letting them get a start before grazing. While they are getting started, cattle should be grazed on other crops or winter supplemental feeding of hay or cottonseed hulls continued.

Weight losses, or even death, may occur if cattle start grazing spring legumes without proper caution. Take care of cattle by preventing bloat and scours on young, "washy" legume pastures. Dr. C. D. Grinnells, North Carolina State College veterinarian, recommends a mixture of cottonseed hulls and molasses to help prevent bloat in cattle on legume pasture.

• **Creep-feed Beef Calves** — Texas Extension Animal Husbandman A. L. Smith advises beef cattle producers to creep-feed calves this year if the calves are to be sold for slaughter at weaning time or put in the feedlot for fattening. Texas experiments show that the cattle raiser who creep-feeds his calves usually makes the most profit. This year, price conditions are especially favorable for creep-feeding.

A good mixture to use until calves are four months old is: 200 pounds of coarsely-ground corn; 100 pounds of oats and 50 pounds of cottonseed meal. After four months, use 500 to 600 pounds of ground grain and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

• **Supplemental Protein Pays** — How much is 117 pounds of beef calf worth? Probably $35 to $40 on present markets.

In California experiments each cow produced an average of 117 pounds more calf weight when fed an average of 380 pounds of concentrates (mostly cottonseed cake) when the grass did not contain enough protein.

The California Experiment Station says that during the eleven year experiment, supplemented cows produced an 83 percent calf crop while unsupplemented cows produced a 66 percent calf crop. Calves from supplemented cows weighed 464 pounds at weaning. Calves from unsupplemented cows weighed 406 pounds.

• **Plan to "Hog-Down" Some Grain** — Now is the time to make plans to harvest a part of the grain with hogs. It saves labor and usually makes more profit. Oats and other small grains will be ready in early summer. Corn will be ready for "hogging-down" in late summer.

A protein supplement is an important part of "hogging-down" feeding. In Tifton, Ga., "hogging-down" experiments, pigs fed protein supplement gained ¼ of a pound more each day than hogs not getting supplement. Protein-supplement fed pigs required 85 pounds less feed to produce 100 pounds of gain.

• **Why Do Animals Need Protein?**—The South Carolina Extension Service gives

this answer, "Protein is the stuff life is made of. In this day of vitamins we sometimes forget that all life is dependent upon protein. A large part of the protein is used in the building and upkeep of body cells. Protein is necessary for proper functioning of the organs. It sets the pace for many chemical changes which go on in the tissues. The blood must have protein. Tissues which hold the different parts of the body in place are made of protein. Protein is necessary to form many of the glandular secretions. It also plays an important part in the formation of substances which fight off certain infections."—*Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association.*

USDA Reports on Soybean Processing in 1949-50

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through information obtained from the Bureau of the Census, has reported the quantity of soybeans processed by each of the three methods—screw press, solvent extraction, and hydraulic press—during the crop year Oct. 1, 1949, to Sept. 30, 1950, along with similar data for earlier years.

The report, prepared by PMA, shows that of the 195.5 million bushels of soybeans processed during the crop year 1949-50, 109.3 million, or almost 56 percent, were by the solvent extraction method. Processings by screw presses accounted for 80.5 million bushels, or approximately 41 percent of the total. Only about 5.7 million bushels, or three percent of the total, were by the hydraulic press method.

The crude oil yield per bushel of soybeans processed during 1949-50 was approximately 9.9 pounds per bushel as compared with 9.8 pounds obtained in 1949-50. The oil yield of 10.7 pounds per bushel from the solvent extraction process remained well above yields obtained from other methods. Oil yield information by method of processing is not available for years prior to 1947-48.

Department officials pointed out that "soybeans crushed" and "crude oil produced" for most years differ somewhat from figures previously reported by the Bureau of the Census. These differences arise from differences in the survey reports from some processors as compared with regular monthly reports made to the Census.

U. S. Imports of Olive Oil Largest in 20 Years

Edible olive oil imports into the U.S. in 1950 totaled nearly 40,000 short tons. Roughly four times the volume in 1949, this was the largest tonnage imported since 1930, when 46,482 tons came into this country. Prewar imports averaged more than 31,000 tons.

Spain, the major source in 1950, supplied well over half of the edible olive oil imported. Italy and Tunisia were the sources of most of the balance.

Inedible olive oil imports last year amounted to nearly 4,400 tons. Although considerably greater than in 1949, this was less than the quantity imported in 1948 and only one-fourth the prewar average. Portugal and Tunisia were the major sources of the inedible olive oil imported in 1950.

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To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

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Reduces fire hazards
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We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

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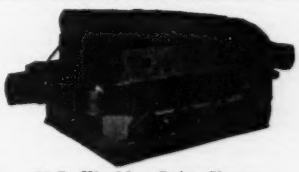
REPEAT ORDERS form a large percent of our business. Users KNOW what a wonderful machine the Hinckley Fan Drum Drier-Cleaner is.



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Preferred for America's Salads. . . . More popular every day for Stir-N-Roll pastry and biscuits!

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Pure vegetable shortening . . . Emulsorized for quick-method cakes . . . makes digestible, good-tasting fried foods.

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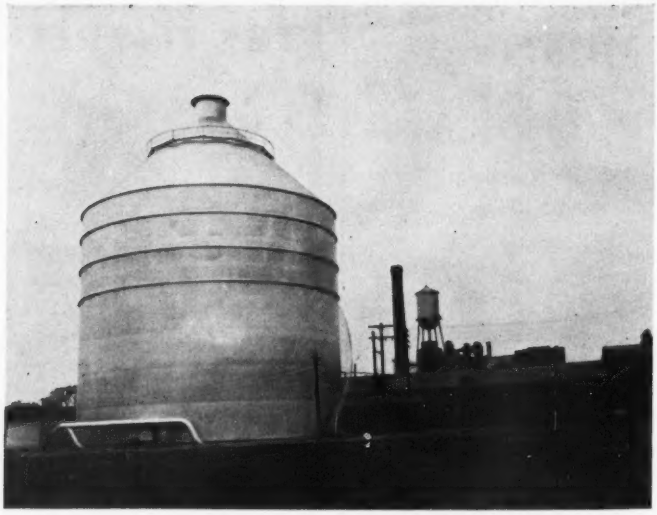

Steel Storage Tank at North Carolina Oil Mill

THIS STEEL STORAGE TANK for cottonseed and soybeans, completed last October for Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C., is 70 feet in diameter and approximately 85 feet high. It has a theoretical capacity of 4,500 tons of cottonseed, according to T. F. Bridgers, president of the mill. Seed are taken into the tank by a combination vertical bucket elevator and incline drag conveyor. A fan pulled by a 75-h.p. motor can be used to ventilate the seed should hot spots develop while the tank is being filled. Mr. Bridgers says he is very well pleased with the installation. The tank has been used for storing soybeans this year.

"Annual Report" Shows

Average Farmer Is Worth $17,000!

Mr. Average U.S. Farmer, aged 49, has a net worth estimated at $17,000 and made a net profit last year of about $2,225, according to a recent survey released by the family economics bureau of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. The bureau based its figures on official government statistics, drawing them together similar to a corporation's annual report.

The total value of American farms Dec. 31 was estimated at $91,000,000,000 in land, buildings, livestock and equipment. Its 1950 production came to about $30,000,000,000, or around a third of total farm value.

While farm population has shrunk from 32,000,000 persons in 1900 to 28,000,000 last year, the smaller agricultural force now produces twice as much food and other products, the survey added.

Analyzing the average farmer's worth further, the study also said he owned at the end of 1950 some 195 acres of land which, with buildings, is booked at $10,000. His mortgage is down to $850, or 8½ percent of value, compared with a 20 percent mortgage before World War II.

In addition he owned $2,200 worth of implements, machinery and motor vehicles, and $2,100 of livestock and poultry. This brings his total food factory value to $14,300.

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Perfect balanced cotton . . . vigorous and productive . . . large open bolls, heavy yields and superior quality lint. Seed bring highest mill prices.

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Ideal for rich bottom lands. Winner of 1949 Mississippi 5-acre contest. Big, easy-to-pick bolls. Staple length from 1-3/32" to 1-5/32".

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Stoneville, Mississippi

Wherever you go you will find operators enthusiastic about NU-HY Buckets. They like them for their volume fill—their scooping action when striking grain—picking up capacity loads and delivering them. No premature discharge over head pulley. The scientifically contoured front—the high sides—and bolt holes positioned to avoid hinging action, keep from tearing out the belt. Bolt holes are indented to embed belt, another feature which improves traction.

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ENGINEERS HAMMOND PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

From this plant he sold $4,350 worth of produce, on which he netted $2,225, and used another $350 worth for his family and himself during the year. This $4,700 total output amounted to about a third of plant value, compared with an output in 1900 and 1910 of about a sixth and in 1929 a little less than a fourth of average farm value.

Other assets included $1,200 worth of crops in storage, $3,100 in cash, bank deposits, and U.S. savings bonds, and $350 worth of stock in his local farmer cooperative.

Soybean Receipts Grade Higher in March

Inspected receipts of soybeans in March showed continued improvement in quality, according to reports to USDA. Eighty-nine percent of the March inspections graded No. 2 or better, an increase of 15 points over the October inspections. This compares with 83 percent grading No. 2 or better in February, 80 percent in March 1950, and 66 percent the 10-year March (1940-49) average.

March inspections totaled 7,508 cars compared with 7,262 in February and 6,166 in March a year ago. Inspected receipts for October through March amounted to 99,398 this season compared with 76,620 cars for the same months last season.

Inspections of soybeans in March included the equivalent of 636 cars inspected as cargo lots and 146 cars as truck receipts.

U.S. Farm Machinery Exports 16 Percent Lower in 1950

United States farm machinery and tractor exports totaled $350 million in the calendar year 1950, compared with $418 million in 1949, a reduction of 16.2 percent.

The decline was due not so much to a shortage of supplies as to lower world demand, especially in the first half of the year. Urgent needs in most agricultural countries resulting from the war had been filled, mechanization programs in several countries had been virtually completed, and European countries producing farm machinery were able to supply most of their own needs as well as to export to their overseas territories and elsewhere.

Exports to ERP countries (valued at $42.5 million) were one-third lower than in 1949 and exports to the ERP dependent overseas territories (valued at $27 million) were over one-fourth lower. Exports to all other countries (valued at $280.9 million) were lower than 1949 by only 12 percent.

The decline in exports to the ERP countries was greatest in the case of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark. Exports to the United Kingdom and France were down 59 percent from 1949. On the other hand, exports to Turkey, Greece, Italy and Sweden were larger in 1950. Exports to the British dependent overseas territories were less than one-half as large as in 1949. Exports to other dependent overseas territories of ERP countries were lower also, with the exception of Algeria and Tunisia.

Canada uses the largest amount of U.S. farm machinery of any foreign country and its purchases account for about two-fifths of U.S. farm machinery exports. In 1950 exports to Canada were valued at $131.9 million, down 18 percent from 1949. Mexico took the second largest amount valued at $23.6 million, about one-fourth more than in 1949. Exports to Brazil were valued at $21.4 million. Exports to Argentina, valued at $16.6 million, were over five times as large as in 1949 because more dollar exchange was made available for purchases of farm machinery. Other important users of U.S. farm machinery were Australia, Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba, and the Union of South Africa. Exports to Chile, Spain, and the Union of South Africa were much lower in 1950 than in the preceding year, partly because of dollar shortages.

HELPFUL BUYING GUIDE *Free*

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Everything from minor items to heavy duty units. Posts you up on today's best buys. Send for your FREE copy without delay. You'll find it a mighty helpful buying guide.

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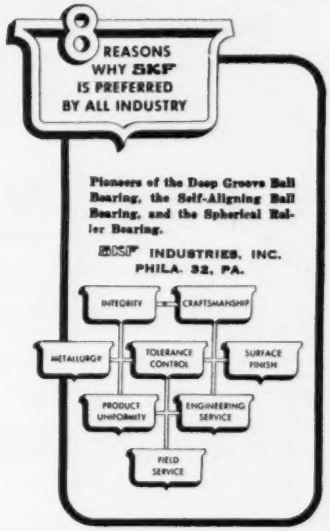

CUT SEED LOADING TIME

• With Porta-loader, One Truck does work of Two!

Save hours in loading time and labor with Boardman's Porta-loader (portable loader). It's made of strong aluminum alloy, with exclusive patented no-slip conveyor belt! Send for free Porta-loader folder now.

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Laugh It Off

"What nationality were Adam and Eve?"

"Soviet citizens, of course. Nothing to wear, only an apple to eat—but living in Paradise."

• • •

Customer: "Could I try on that suit in the window?"

Salesman: "We'd rather you'd use the dressing room."

• • •

Barber: "Was your tie red when you came in?"

Customer: "No."

Barber: "Gosh."

• • •

Cop: "Use your noodle, lady; use your noodle."

Rattled Driver: "My goodness! Where is it? I've pushed and pulled everything on the dashboard."

• • •

Employer: "For this job we want a responsible man."

"I'm the guy you're looking for. Everywhere I've worked, wher something went wrong they told me I was responsible."

• • •

When Edward Everett Hale was chaplain of the Senate someone asked him, "Do you pray for the senators, Dr. Hale?"

"No, I look at the senators and pray for the country," he replied.

• • •

A lawyer was walking down the street the other day when he ran into an old friend, to whom he'd recently given some legal advice, and to whom he'd presented a pretty big bill.

"Nice day, isn't it?" said the friend, and then added hastily: "Remember, I'm not asking you; I'm telling you."

• • •

He: I only go out with girls who wear glasses.

She: Why?

He: I breathe on them, and they can't see what I'm doing.

• • •

Wife: "Let me see that letter! That's a woman's handwriting, and you turned pale when you read it!"

Husband: "You can have it. It's from your milliner."

• • •

"Darling, let's have a secret love code. If you nod, I can hold your hand, if you smile, I can kiss your lips."

"Don't make me laugh."

• • •

Wife: "Let's drop into this jewelry store until the shower is over."

Husband: "No, into the undertaker's next door. You won't see so many things there you want."

• • •

Cleta: Mary swears she's never been kissed.

George: Maybe that's why she swears.

• • •

"Oxygen is essential to all animal existence," lectured the scientist. "Life would be impossible without it; yet it was discovered less than 100 years ago."

A voice from the back row demanded, "What did they do before it was discovered?"

MITCHELL
Field Representatives

MITCHELL FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

are salaried men. They receive no sales commissions. Therefore . . . although they always enjoy taking orders . . . their main concern is *your* best interest and not a sales commission.

If a customer appreciates the service which a MITCHELL representative is always glad to render, there is no better way for him to show it than to call in the MITCHELL man when in the market for new equipment.

J. E. (JOE) CAUTHEN, JR.
Mitchell Representative
for Mississippi

Born in 1911 in sleepy little Snyder, Texas—now thriving capital of the fabulous Scurry County oil strike—J. E. (Joe) Cauthen, Jr., turned city boy at the age of seven when he moved to Dallas. He received his early education there and, when he was eighteen, went to work for the Mitchell Company.

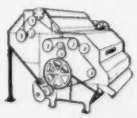
His experience there began in the shipping department, took him on to the welding department, and then back as manager of the shipping department in 1934. After ten years in this position, Joe joined the engineering department. Here he was responsible for the design of several items of equipment of great value to the Company in connection with World War II weapons production. He also supervised the design and erection of several new Company buildings.

Serving the Mississippi area for the Mitchell Company, Joe Cauthen can be reached at Box 2, Greenville, Mississippi; telephone 3906.

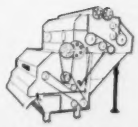
Write for Folder

Complete file packet of information on MITCHELL machinery available on request.

CONVERTIBLE MACHINE



STANDARD UNIT

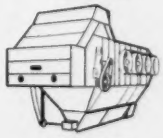


SUPER UNIT

SUPER JEM

3-CYLINDER SUPER JEM

DISTRIBUTOR



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Efficient
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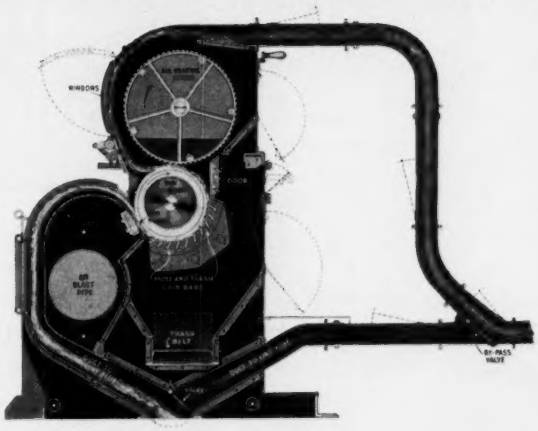
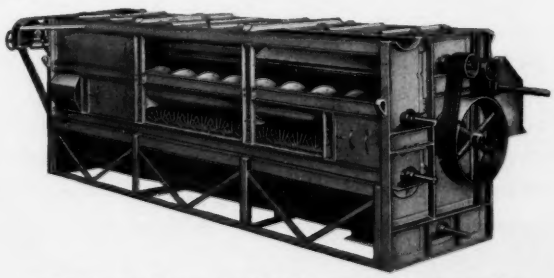


HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS **Sherman, Texas**

New Big Bur Extractor



EXTRACTION FULL LENGTH OF SAW CYLINDER

Trash discharge or Moting Space extends FULL LENGTH directly under Saw Cylinder. This feature eliminates Cylinder dragging through accumulated trash at this point, and affords maximum capacity without loss of cotton.

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